we wear the usual badge of

days.

a copy of these resolutions he of the deceased, and that they Galena and Chicago papers.

GUSTUS ESTEY, President.

R, Cashier.

o attend. , Conrad Robert Mayer, infant and Mary M. Mayer, aged 10 ents' residence, No. 627 West at 1 p. m., to Rosehill by uesday, Aug. 8, of dropsy, ged 63 years.
35 Cottage Grove-av. at 10 norrow (Thursday). Carriages

8, of consumption, Joseph d 43 years, at his rendence, l-av., between Twenty-eighth 9, Grace Merritt, infant and Kate B. Johnson. r residence, No. 100 North 10, at 10 a. m.

g. 8, Carry J. Hanchett, infant d Mrs. F. J. Hanchett, at their add-st. dence at 9 a. m. Ang. 10, by ht, Aug. 8, at the house of dward Dodd, No. 512 West bert H. Ellis, in his 89th year, t the house at 3:30 o'clock on Remains to be taken East for At Winnetka, Ang. 8, et 3:20 d daughter of John Chulus and ged 3 years and 6 months. ily can come on the 7.30 a. m. 0:30 by cars.

the 26th year of his age. hereafter. ANNOUNCEM ENTS.

ind county central Republican ing at 7:30 o'clock, at Repub-corner of Clark and Lake the reorganization of the Ex-Every member will please at-WM. ALDRICH, President. RD MINUTE MEN.
yes and Wheeler Minute Men
Headquarters, Central Hotel,
b, for drill and recruiting.

join the marching batallion, e requested to call at No. 522 store), where a registry of open. Uniforms, etc., fur-B. CHAFFEE, Chairman. PTH WARD.

Republican Club will meet southeast corner of Ogden cet. All are invited. TEENTH WARD.

go fine Fifteenth Ward Re-se held this evening at Folz' bee and North avenue, for go officers of Company A of of said ward. NE A. SITTIG, Secretary. EDICAL.

D FISTULA positively cured hout pain or the use of knife, ture, or caustic. A SURE RE OR NO PAY. With patts from a distance we will tract to pay all traveling and fail to effect a radical cure. tion or examination. DRS. 167 Madison-st., Chicago. ITH'S

ON SALES. OMEROY & CO., y's Sale, Aug. 11,

AND CARPETS nce, which must be sold. ITURE, arpets, and General House-are, Crockery and Glass, ic., etc. SON, POMEROY & CO. old Bracelets, at Auction.

Chattel Mortgage, Friday O'clock, at our stores. ch, 18 k. cases; P. S. Bari-h, Cost \$170. s, Medalion Enameled Cases; tch, Enameled 18-k. cases -k. cases. . very heavy; cost \$90. .; cost \$55. Ling, very heavy 18-k. gold; Cornelian; cost \$25.
sea, with long sight; cost \$30.
sec. Goods on exhibition
SON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

DAU at AUCTION o'clock, at our Store. One 500, to be sold under chat-SON, POMEROY & CO. N SALE.

de Auction, on SATURDAY, of Mouldings and Pictura shed, Mirror Frames, Mir-ture, Glass, Walnut, Pine. Store Fixtures, Sales &c. NERY,

Shoes, and Slippers at g, Aug. 10, at 9½ o'clock. A & CO., Auctioneers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

HOSIERY.

Largest lines fine goods, and low-est prices in the West. SHIRTS

WILSON BROS.,

67 and 69 Washington-st., Chicago; 79 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati; 408 North Fourth-st., St. Louis.

AUCTION SALES.

THE

Market-square, opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s Wholesale House, of over 200 elegantly-furnished rooms, the Furniture and Fixtures of which will be sold AT AUCTION, commencing monday, Aug. 14,
And to-morrow (Saturday) will be thrown
open for the inspection of the public, who
open cordially invited to look over the LARGEST BALE of Furniture, Carpets, Fixtures, &c., ever held in the Northwest.

F See Times and Tribune Saturday and

JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c. The Large and Elegant Stock of

WATCHES,

Fire Jewelry, Silverware, &c., At Store Cor. of Lake and Clark-sts. is being sold at Bankrupt Sale at LESS THAN THE BEST BARGAINS Ever offered in Chicago, and every article war-ranted as represented.

7 PER CENT. Large loans on choice business security at 7; \$10,000, \$8,000, \$2,500 at 8. City Certificates and Town of Lake bonds wanted. SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY AT LOW RATES To loan on Warehouse Receipts for Grain and Provisions, on City Certificates and Vouchers, on Rents and Mortgages.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
Bank Chamber of Commerce. OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken, Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second cabin, \$90, gold; steerage, \$30 currency. For freight or passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York. Great Western Steamship Line.

FOR SALE. Valuable Marble Quarry for Sale. The Ontario Mining Company will offer for sale by public auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Petrobrough, at 2 o'ciock in the afternoon, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October, 1876, the perpetual mining sight in the following lands and premises:

right in the following lands and premises:

Lots Sos. 13 and 14 and premises:

Lots Sos. 13 and 14 and premises:

Lots Sos. 13 and 14 and 15 in the Elevanth concession of the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough, and Providence of Ontario. This land contains a valuable and extensive deposit of marble, probably from 50 to 100 acres in extent. It is situate of the shore of Ball Lake, which communicases by steamboat with the Midland Railway at Linday, and with the Whitby & Port Perry Railway at Port Perry. An inspection of the quarry is invited. For further particulars apply to EDG. PEARSE,

Secretary O. M. Co., Peterborough, Ont. 4

FOR SALE AT

Righwood, Highland Park, Ravinia, or Winnetka. Elegant homes, built at present low prices, which I will self far less than anyone cise dare do it, on 10 years' time and no payment down. Can make money at that on afvance of my adjoining property. If you want pleudid homes, with nice shade, come and see me, will sell 2-story frame, with 2 bay windows, 6 rooms, \$1,500, with lot 50x150 feet.

E. ASHLEY MEARS, 47 Reaper Block.

TO RENT

TRIBUNE BUILDING.

INQUIRE OF WILLIAM C. DOW.

Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING MISCELLANEOUS.

RED CAP.

OIL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CANS,
47 & 49 West Lake Street.
OMICAGO.
657 SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

TEETH.

Why pay \$20 and \$30 when you can get the best full set of teeth at DR. McCHESNEY'S for \$8.7 The finest and most fashionable resort in the city. Corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT. FOR RENT.

Store Cor. Clark and Washington-sts. INQUIRE ON THE PREMISES.

CONGRESS HALL.

New four-story brick hold, on the European plan. Elm-av., below Forty-second-st., directly opposite Main Exhibition Building. Accommodation for 1,000 guests. Special arrangements for arge paries

cties.

One dollar per day.

W. H. BAKER & CO.,
Philadelphia. Comptroiler of Currency, Comptroiler of the Currency, Comptroiler of the Currency, Comptroiler of the Currency, Comptroiler of the Currency.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Logan Appears Before the Whisky Investigators.

He Denies All Interest In. or Connection With, the Ring.

But Thinks He May Have Suggested the Removal of Bristow and Wilson.

The Important Appropriation Bills All Virtually Disposed Of.

Scott Lord Surprises the Confederates by His Remarkable Magnanimity.

He Springs upon Them a Proposition to Protect Colored Voters in Their Rights.

And, After Much Filibustering, They Swallow the Bitter Dose.

The Anti-Resumption Bill Postponed till December.

Growing Sentiment in Favor of Remonetizing the Silver Dollar.

WHISKY. WASHBURN'S STATEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—In the Whisky Committee to-day the examination of Elmer Wash-burn was completed, and Senator Logan made a statement. Mr. Washburn's cross-examination disclosed a few facts that were not brought out upon the direct. Washburn reiterated that Dexter told him that from the testimony of the persons who were granted immunity it was expected to reach Logan and Farwell. Dexter did not explain to Washburn how he expected to reach them. He made this statement at the time he explained to made this statement at the time ne explained to Washburn the reasons for granting immunity, about Jan. 13. Dexter did not say Logan and Far-well would be indicted, but mentioned them in connection with Rehm and Hesing.

, LOGAN.
The Committee having invited Senator Logan to The Committee having invited Senator Logan to appear to make any statement he might choose with respect to Bluford Wilson's testimony, Logan appeared in response to that request. He had read none of the testimony except what appeared in the newspapers. The letter presented in Wilson's testimony was read, in which it was charged that Logan's illness was due to sheer fright that he night he exposed in connection with the whisty. might be exposed in connection with the whisky trials. Gen. Logan, with very marked indigna-tion, explained why he thought Wilson, in giving currency to this story, made himself responsible for what he must have known was untrue. Gen. Logan said that at the time in question he lay seriously sick—almost unto death—at the Palmer House; was long unconscious, and could only be moved in bed by two men; that at that time Mr. Wilson called upon him, ex-Supervisor A. C. Matthews being also present in the room. The newspapers had then begun to repeat the stories that Logan was likely to be implicated in some way. Wilson, referring to these stories, denied them. At that interview, Wilson, in the presence of Col. Matthews or Mrs. Logan, and perhaps

of some other persons, said that the charges against Senator Logan
WERE ALL CALUMNIES; that there was no evidence that he was in the Whisky Ring, nor any imputation against him. Whisky Ring, nor any imputation against him. Gen. Logan appealed to Coi. Matthews, who was present in the Committee-room, to verify the accuracy of this report of Maj. Wilson's conversation. Coi. Matthews responded that Logan correctly reported the conversation as he (Matthews) understood it. The exact words of Wilson were that Logan had no more to do with the Whisky Ring than he had. Logan added that Wilson must have known the statement of the letter furnished by him to be false when he presented it to the Committee.

by him to be false when he presented it to the Committee.

Gen. Logan's attention was then called to the general charge that he had been connected with the Whisky Ring. To this he made a most emphatic and positive denial, stating that he never, directly nor indirectly, had any dealings with any distillers nor interest in any distillery, nor any speculation in whisky for profit, either in Chicago or elsewhere, and that the whole story was

A BASELESS LIE.

As to the removal of Ward, Logan denied that he prevented Wilson from getting him removed, and said that he was removed while he was sick at Chicago

said that he was removed while he was sick at Chicago
ten. Logan, referring to the statement of Wilson that Logan, with Farwell, Spencer, Hurlbut, and Sargent, had attempted to interfere with the prosecutions, and to influence the President against them, said that he had never interfered, directly nor indirectly, with these prosecutions, but, when he arrived in Washington and was well enough, he did see the President, and
RECOMMENDED WILSON'S REMOVAL.

The refson for this, in Logan's own language.

enough, he did see the President, and
RECOMMENDED WILSON'S REMOVAL.
The reason for this, in Logan's own language,
was this: "The District Attorney in Chicago
(Ward) told me that Wilson said that he (Ward)
had to indict me; that it was a political necessity;
that I had to be indicted. The District Attorney
said that he told Wilson that there was no
testimony whatever. To this Wilson replied to
Ward that it did not make any difference; to indict me and he would find the evidence afterwards.
The District-Attorney told me that other persons
told him that Wilson was pursuing me. I told the
President that Wilson was not a fit man to be Solictor of the Treasury if he was following anybody with such a purpose. This was early lastspring, very soon after this information reached
me. My object was not to have a man there who
would conspire to rain the reputations of men
whose reputations were better than his own, at
least as good."

Cochrane, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, by
a long series of aggravating, not to say insulting
questions, endeavored to insinuate, and have it so
appear upon the record, that

JAKE REHM WAS CONNECTED WITH LOGAN
in all his political appointments, and that Logan
consulted Rehm with regard to them. These insinuations Logan indignantly repelled, and finally
reminded Cochrane that he was exceeding his duly
as a committeeman by going into political questions outside of the subject matter of the investigation, and that his interrogatories were as illegal as
they were impertinent.

tions outside of the subject matter of the investigation, and that his interrogatories were as illegal as
they were impertinent.

HENDERSON.

Logan expressed very emphatically his opinion as
to the removal of Henderson, and considered the
President justified. At this Cochrane put a hypothetical question, to which he demanded an answer.
An appeal was taken to the whole Committee,
which overruled Cochrane. Gen. Logan at one
time became so indignant at Cochrane's insinuating
questions that he faily told Cochrane that any insinuation that he had any connection with the
Whisky Ring was a gross and libelous calumny.

Gen. Logan said he did not recommend the removal of Bristow, but during the latter part of his
administration he may have told the President that
he did not think Bristow ought to remain in the
Cabinet.

There was a long controversy in the Committee
over the admission of the President's letter authorizing Bristow to testify and relieving him from the
obligation of secrecy. The letter was not admitted.

Supervisor Matthews will testify to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President has decided not to make a state-

The President has decided not to make a state ment in regard to Bluford Wilson's testimony, or to allow an authorized version to be given, unless after all the testimony is in, the Cabinet regard it as important that something be said.

as important that something be said.

WASHBURN.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Ang. 10.—The examination of Mr. Washburn, Chief of the Secret Service, was resumed this afternoon before the sub-committee on whisky frauds. He testified that Dexter, of the special counsel for the Government, while explaining to him and to Supervisor Tutton his views as to granting immunity to those who would admit their guilt, said in this way he expected to reach Senator Logan and Mr. Faywell, but witness did not wish to be understood as saying that Dexter said these parties would be indicted.

Senator I ogan appeared before the Committee by request, when Representative Plaisted read to him the following letter addressed by Solicitor Wilson to Secretary Bristow, dated Dec. 3, 1875:

DEAR GENERAL: ;Mr. Cook was just in to see me with some startling news. He saw President Grant after he met you, and was assured by the President that

he would remove Ward promptly, and to that end he would ask Webster at once to name his successor. But what was especially neteworthy was a letter to Cook from a reliable friendin Chicago, attributing Logan's illness to sheer fright at a rumor which charges that he is in it, and that the atmosphere is full of rumors about Ward's connection with the Ring, his relations with distiller Powell, etc. inclosed from Brooks may interest you. The Lord give you wisdom. Faithfully, est you.

Senator Logan said he had read such a letter in the newspapers, but not in the printed testimony before the Committee, and remarked that the statement of Wilson, seemingly made on purpose to cast reflections on him, was a great surprise, for the reason that early last December, when he was very sick, almost to death, Wilson and Supervisor Matthews visited him at his room in the Palmer House in Chicago. Wilson must have known that the declaration in his letter was

FALSE IN EVERY PARTICULAR CONCERNING

the declaration in his letter was

FALSE IN EVERY PARTICULAR CONCERNING

HIM.

It was false in all its parts so far as it referred to
him by insinuations or otherwise. At that time he
was confined to his bed and could not move, and
had not walked a step for six weeks. He was in
that condition when Wilson and Col. Matthews visited his.

Col. Matthews, who was present in the Committee-room, confirmed what had just been stated by
the Senator, who, resuming his statement, said
any insinuation, directly or indirectly, remotely or
otherwise, made by Wilson charging him with
being connected, directly or indirectly, with the
Whisky Ring in Chicago or elsewhere was a falsehood from beginning to end. He never had any
connection, directly or indirectly, with a distillery,
or any connection with distillers or rectifers, and
no business with them whatever. Nor had he

KNOWLEDGE OF ANY FRAUDS,
except as they were developed in the trials and
published in the newspapers. In response to the
charge of Wilson that Senator Logan thwarted
him in his efforts to remove certain officers, District-Attorney Ward included,
Senator Logan said Ward was removed while
he (Logan) was lying on his bed sick. The only
knowledge he had of his removal was a telegram
from Senator Oglesby, his colleague, asking him to
concur in the recommendation of another person.
Senator Logan brought Wilson's attention to the
fact that some attacks had been made upon him in
newspapers in connection with the whisky frands.
Wilson said to him and to his wife that he (Logan)
had nothing to do with them, and that the publications were slanderous. While there Wilson was
interviewed by a reporter to whom Wilson said that
Senator Logan had nothing more to do with the
Whisky Ring than he. Cof. Matthews confirmed
the truth of these assertions.

Senator Logan further said he never, as had been
charged by Wilson, interfered directly or indirectly
with the prosecution of the whisky frands in Chicago or elsewhere. He did, however, go to the
President and

NOTHING TO DO WITH THE SUBJECT regarding which I was called upon to testify. You are trying to put me in the position of the boy to answer any question asked of me. I told you I knew nothing, personally, of the Whisky Ring, and you are saking me about the President's removal of officers."

Mr. Cochrane.—I was not aware of any specific matters to which you were called to testify.

Senator Logan.—You put a hypothetical case, and I will not answer to it.

Representative Knott then decided that the original question was irrelevant, and that Cochrane's statement went still further in the same direction.

W. SCOTT SMITH,

newspaper correspondent, was called and testified that last fail he had a conversation with Bluford Wilson, who told him he expected to secure the indictment of Senator Logan and Jasper D. Ward, District Attorney. The witness asked permission to use this information, but Mr. Wilson declined to let him do so. He, however, prepared a dispatch and sent his respective papers, saying that two prominent politicians would be indicted, omitting their names. Wilson further informed him that he was gathering evidence of their complicity in the whisky frauds.

THE LAST DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONEERING DODGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—The most conspicuous event in the House was the course of the Democrats with respect to the Lord resolution. This was the crowning blunder of this most unfortunate session. The significance of the resolution will be seen when it is known, that Scott Lord tion will be seen when it is known that Scott Lord is a prominent Democrat from New York, a mem-ber of the Judiciary Committee, and a person who, berof the Juniciary Committee, and a person way, by his abilities and position, is entitled to high consideration in his party. He was one of the im-peachment managers. The resolution, which he seemed to have introduced without much no-

seemed to have introduced without much no-tice to Southern Democrats, but which had the approval of a good many Northern Democrats, declared simply that all citi-zens are entitled to protection under the Fifteenth Amendment, and that, in the judgment of the House, all attempts by force or intimidation to prevent the exercise of the right of suffrage should be condemned, and the guilty parties should re-ceive prompt and effectual punishment. This resolution placed a great many of the Southern Demo

crats in A VERY AWKWARD POSITION, for its certain implication was that colored men of the South have not always been protected, and that the instances in which they have been intimi-dated are so conspicuous as to demand a rebuke from the House. Immediately the Southern Democrats became alarmed, and, finding it not difficult to secure a large following inding it not difficult to secure a large following among Northern doughfaces, they commenced filbustering to prevent a vote upon the resolution. Scott Lord, meanwhile, was busy about the floor, very mysteriously showing a letter which seemed to be a sort of private counterpart to his resolution. It was soon whispered about that the letter was from Sam Tilden, or from one of his managers, and that the purpose of the resolution was to CREATE POLITICAL CAPITAL for the Democratic party in the North by a resolution which could do the Southerners on harm. After a couple of hours consumed in filibustering, the Southern Democrats were brought to see the foily of their opposition, and the resolution was adopted—yeas, 190; nays, 2. The negative votes were cast by Bland, of Missouri, and Reagan of Texas. The preamble to the resolution respecting the 15th article of the Constitution was then adopted by a much smaller majority.

BEGINNING OF THE END.

CHRONIC IMPECUNIOSITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—The clerks in WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—The clerks in the departments were paid ten days' salary to-day, the Democratic appropriations making it possible for the Government to do only this. As yet it has not been able to pay a month's salary at any time since this fiscal year began. To-day the Democrats passed an appropriation extension allowing the Government to use money enough to pay its current expenses for four days. Mr. Randall promised that this should be THE LAST ACT OF THE KIND,

THE LAST ACT OF THE KIND, and that all the regular appropriation bills would be through by Monday. The River and Harbor conference has agreed, and the bill passed both Honses to-day. The Indian conference has agreed. The Consular and Diplomatic bill has been virtually agreed to, and will be ready to report as soon as the rest are disposed of. The Democrats are showing great anxiety to-day to get off. Many of them who have falled of renomination, as they think because they could not be at home to arrange matters, are very mad. Larger numbers are not pleased with the opportunity delay has given for such speeches as those by Garfield, Hale,

and Hoar, in the House, and those of Edmunds, Morton, and Sherman, in the Senate So the pros-pect seems excellent for an adjournment Monday. THE SILVER DOLLAR.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1876.

SENTIMENT IN PAVOR OF ITS REMONETIZATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—Representatives WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—Representatives of Western Districts learn from letters received from home within the past few days that the sentiment among the people in favor of the remonetization of he silver dollar, and especially among those who have heretofore been opposed to resumption and in favor of an increase of greenback circulation, is very great and rapidly growing. In

effect, and is as harmless as the Pope's bull against the comet.

REMOVED.

A clerk from the Patent-Office was sent to Philadelphia last evening to relieve E. C. Knight, a Chief Examiner, who has had charge of the exhibition by the Patent-Office at the Centennial, and who has been pre-emptorily removed by Secretary Chandler. The cause of this removal is understood to be the discovery of certain irregularities in the expenditures of money in connection with the exhibition. Mr. Knight has been one of the best known officials in the Patent-Office. His removal has caused great excitement in the Patent-Office.

LOUISIANA MURDERS.

The minority of the Louisiana Committee extol the fidelity to the Government of Collector Casey, and quote the statement of 100 merchants of New Orleans, testifying to the efficiency and honesty of all the Federal officials at New Orleans. Darrell, of the Committee, who particularly inquired into the Coushatta outrages, submits a separate paper to the effect that the murder of David King and attempted murder of Senator Twitchell was of a political character, and for political reasons entirely, and that it is very unsafe for a member of the kepublican party to actively advocate his principles in that part of the State. The substance of the majority report has been already published.

The Senate Finance Committee have informally agreed that the House bill repealing the date of the Resumption act shall sleep in their Committee until near winter.

Hereinprioracts shall sleep in their committee until next winter.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The elaborate statement just prepared at the Treasury Department shows the receipts from specific sources of revenue for the year ending with the 30th of June, namely: Total from spirits taxed at 70 and 90 cents per gallon. \$31,390,458.44.
Total from special taxes on rectifiers, wholesale and retail liquor dealers, manufacturers of stills and stillworms, and stamps of various kinds, \$5,055, 850, 41, an aggregate of \$30, 420, 200, 35, or \$4,300, 615, 55 more than the receipts last year. he receipts last year. From tobacco of all kinds, together with special taxes, 39, 795, 275, 43, or \$2, 491, 835, 53 more than the receipts last year.
From fermented liquors, including the special tax,
0,571,280.66, an increase of \$431,146 over the receipts

59, 571, 290, 66, an increase of \$431, 146 over the receipts of last year.

From banks and bankers' deposits and circulation, \$4,006, 688, 08.

From adhesive stamps, \$6,518, 487.51.

From penalities, \$400, 282.87;

From articles and occupations formerly taxed, bus now exempt, \$500, 340, 13. making a total of \$117, 236, -625. 48, or \$6,691,471.25 more than the receipts of last year.

THE RECORD.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.-The amendme

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—The amendment of the House of Representatives to the resolution of the Senate to print 4,000 copies of the majority and minority reports of the Special Committee which recently investigated Mississippi affairs, was agreed to and the resolution passed.

Mr. Allison called up the conference report on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and in answer to a question of Mr. Edmunds said that the bill agreed upon by the Committee appropriated exactly \$5,000,000. exactly \$5,000,000.

The report of the Conference Committee was agreed to,—yeas, 36; nays, 10. Messrs. Bout-well, Cockrell, Conkling, Dawes, Eaton, Mc-Creery, Morrill, Wadleigh, Wallace, and Whyte

voted in the negative.

Mr. Edmunds, who voted in the negative, changes his vote to the affirmative just before the vote was announced, and then entered a motion to recon-sider the vote by which the report was agreed to. Rejected. sider the vote by which the report was agreed to. Rejected.

The Senate then resumed consideration of unfinished business, the resolution to print 10,000 extra copies of the message of the President and accompanying documents in regard to the recent difficulty at Hamburg, S. C.

Mr. Sherman resumed his argument at the point where he suspended last night. He replied to the argument of Mr. Davis and others in regard to the receipts and expenditures of the Government, etc., and denied the accuracy of the figures presented by those Senators. He next referred to the last clause of the St. Louis platform, and said it was a concession to the soft-money men. Gov. Tilden was against it. It was intended for the Indiana election, and intended to have a double meaning. In Onto the repeal of the resumption clause was held to be a repeal of the resumption clause was held to be a repeal of the resumption clause of that act. It had a purposely-devised double meaning. He then referred to the statutes of New York it oshow that Gov. Tilden himself had approved an act of the Legislature of that State providing for the return to specie parments at the same time named by Congress, Jan. I. 1872; vet he now called this Resumption act of Congress a shame.

Mr. Sherman twent in the supplier of Mr. Hendricks,

ments at the same time named by Congress, Jan. 1, 1872; vet he now called this Resumption act of Congress a shame.

Mr. Sherman then referred to Mr. Hendricks, and spoke of him as an infantionist.

Mr. McDonald denied that Gov. Hendricks had ever advocated an infantion of the currency, and said the Senator from Ohio could not point to an instance where he had.

Mr. Sherman resumed, and said he could not remember all the speeches of Mr. Hendricks, but he was certainly regarded as being on that side of the question. He then spoke of the plan of Gov. Tilden to resume specie payments, and said he favored the hoarding of gold and silver. How did his proposition differ in the slightest degree from that of Gen. Grant in his last annual message? Gov. Tilden also caid that the country must have enough coin to redeem the fractional currency. He was behind the times. This had been already done, so that this part of the platform had already been a complished by the Republican party, and the first part of it had been recommended by President Grant to a Democratic House of Representatives, but disregarded by that House.

Again, referring to the public debt, he said since Gen. Grant came into power the expenses of the Government. every year had fallen below the income. One year they paid \$100,000,000 on the public debt and in another year \$102,000,000.

Every year, even in the hardest times, the Republican party had saved money and applied it to the payment of the debt. During the administration of Gen. Grant the amount paid on the public debt and in another year \$102,000,000.

Every year, even in the hardest times, the Republican party had saved money and applied it to the payment of the debt. During the administration of Gen. Grant the amount paid on the public debt and grant the amount paid on the public debt and grant the amount paid on the public debt of precting the the use of silver in resumption in the United States. He (Sherman) was willing to make

silver a legal-tender to the amount of \$20, and give the holders of United States notes the option of converting such notes into silver dollars of the old standard.

Mr. Bogy asked if the Senator was willing to authorize the exchange of a note which was legal tender for the silver dollar not legal tender above \$20.

Mr. Sherman replied he would leave it optional with the holder of the note. He would not compel him to receive silver.

Mr. Stevenson asked if the Senator from Ohio would be willing to aid the Democrats by repealing the law of 1873, allowing the use of silver, and make it legal-tender.

Mr. Sherman replied that he was willing to leave that matter to a Commission.

ment among the people in favor of the remonentization of he silver dollar, and especially among those who have hestofore been opposed to resumption and in favor of an increase of greenback circulation, is very great and rapidly growing. In Oho the advocates of the silver dollar are already making their inducing the same of silver dollar are already making their inducing in the politics of the State, and an advocate of the issue of silver dollars was the formidable adversary which Monroe had in the Convention which renominated him yesterday in Gen. I darfield's district, where the sentiment in favor of this return is so strong that he is likely to be remonainated upanimously. There is a likely to be remonainated upanimously the likely to be compared to oppose him. Should the price of silver remain till next winter as low as at present, or if the rises should not bring it above greenbacks in market value, the indications are that the sentiment of the people, under the lead of the proniment advocates as to make the passage of a bill ordering a so trong so to make the passage of a bill ordering a so trong so to make the passage of a bill ordering a so trong so to make the passage of a bill ordering a so trong so to make the passage of a bill ordering a so trong so to make the passage of a bill ordering a so trong so to make the passage of a bill ordering a so trong so to make the passage of a bill ordering a so trong so to mak

Senator Logan for line said be never, as had been with the procession of the whichy frauds in Chicago, or claswhere. He did, however, go to the President of the chicago or claswhere. He did, however, go to the President of the chicago or claswhere. He did, however, go to the President of the chicago, to the many control of the case, to the line to the state of the case, to the line to the state of the case, to the line to the case, to the line to the state of the case, to the line to the state of the case, to the line to the state of the case, to the line to the state of the case, to the line to the state of the case, to the line to the state of the case, to the line to the state of the case, to the line to the state of the case, to the line to the state of the line to the case, and the line to the state of the line to the case, to the line to the case, and the line to the case, to the line to the case, to the line to the case, to the line to the case, and the line to the case, to the line to the case, to the line to the case, and the line to the

were difficulties ahead of which it was hard to see the end. There was but one test and one demand, and that was the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution of every State must conform to that of the United States, and any doctrine asserted outside of that was revolutionary.

Mr. McDonald then replied to the argument of Mr. Sherman, and said that the Senator asked: Would the people trust the Democratic party in power? There was another question running with that, and that was: Could the Republican party stand the ordeal of a trial before the bar of public opinion? When people were considering as to whether they would bring one party into power, they very naturally considered whether the party in power should be continued. Had the Republican party so conducted itself as to be continued in power? The seventh resolution of that party, adopted in their Convention of 1868, declared that the Government should be administered with strict economy, and the corruption shamefully nursed by Andrew Johnson called ondly for reform. Upon that platform Gen. Grant and Mr. Colfax were nominated. Before four years expired, he was sorry to say the Vice-President was involved in certain difficulties on account of the Credit Mobilier. In 1872, the fifth resolution of the Republican platform declared for reform in civil service. Had there been reform? In the Clucinnati Convention they declared that the quickened conscience of the people.

He then referred to the Sanborn contracts, and said the official who countenanced them was put out of office, but immediately appointed to a high office for life, and a Republican senate confirmed the nomination. Was that punishment? Then came Leet and Stocking, two young adventurers who were trusted with the general order business in New York City, and in one year they fliched out of the commerce of that port over \$100,000. Instead of being punished they were let off with what they had taken. Next there was found in New Jersey the Cattell Prothers who, it seemed, had made enormous sums

Wilkens as Collector of Customs at Baltimore.

Mr. Lord offered a resolution reciting that the right of suffrage orescribed by the Constitutions of the several States is subject to the Fifteenth Amendment, and that the exercise of said right should be faithfully maintained and observed by the United States, and that it is asserted that the exercise of said right is in some States, notwith-standing the efforts of good citizens, resisted and controlled by frand, intimidation, and violence, so that the object of the Fifteenth Amendment is defeated, and that all citizens, without distinction of race or color, are entitled to the right conferred by said amendment, and declaring that all attempts by force, frand, terror, intimidation, or otherwise, to prevent a free exercise of the right of suffrage, should meet with certain, condign, and effectual punishment, and that in any case which has heretofore occurred or which may hereafter occur in which violence or murder has been or shall be committed by one class or race on another, the prompt punishment of the criminal or criminals is imperatively demanded, whether the crime be punishable by a fine and imprisonment or one demanding the panishment of death.

A vote was then taken on the preamble, which

prisonment or one demanding the punishment of death.

A vote was then taken on the preamble, which was agreed to—yeas, 124; nays, 34.

Mr. Beebe, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, submitted a majority report of the said Committee, together with three resolutions.

Mr. Hale raised the point of order that the report was not a privileged one under the resolution passed last Monday, as it was a report which had previously been reported, printed, and recommitted. The Speaker (Springer) overruled the point of order.

Mr. Wilson (Ia.) raised a noint of order that the report could not come in at this time, as the regular order of business was the discussion of the motion to reconsider the vote by which a message of the President was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Speaker overruled the point of order.

The Speaker overruled the majority of the Committee (Mesars, Beooc, Sheakley, and Mills) report are as follows:

Resolved, That Isaiah Hanscom, Chief of the Bureau

herein, be laid before the President of the United States by the Clerk of this House.

The minority report, signed by Baker, of New York, offers no resolution for action, but sums up that there is no evidence to show that there was any collusion between officers of the Government and the firm of Tilton, Wheelwright & Co. to defraud the Government in the final adjustment of their claim.

Mr. Conger called for the reading of the reports, pending which Mr. Hereford made the conference report on the River and Harbor bill.

After some delatory proceedings the conference report was agreed to—yeas, 104; nays, 55.

The House then resumed consideration of Mr. Beebe's report. The reading of the report was dispensed with, and without discussion and without division the resolutions were agreed to.

A Conference Committee was ordered on the Pacific Mail Steamship bill, and Mesers. Waddell, Lutrell, and Garfield were appointed.

Mr. Randall remarked that although the Appropriation bills were all substantially passed or agreed upon, still the Legislative bill could not be engrossed before to-morrow, and he, therefore, at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury, desired to have a bill passed continuing the temporary arrangement for expenditures of the Government till Monday next. A bill thereupon was introduced and passed.

Mr. Townsend then addressed the House on the subject of currency.

The majority and minority reports of the Com-Interesting Advices from Our subject of currency.

The majority and minority reports of the Committee on Louislana Affairs was ordered printed.

Adjourned.

CRIME.

THE ILLINOIS KU-KLUX.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Aug. 10.—Circuit Court was Carbondale, Ill., Aug. 10.—Circuit Court was resumed at Murphysboro yesterday, Judge Craw ford presiding, with a large docket, both criminal and civil. The first case taken up was that of William Weatherly, one of the Jackson County highway robbers, for depredations in 1874. He was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to four years in the State Penitentiary. William Collins, one of the Dallahan clan, was also tried yesterday. He was sent up for three years. Thus, one by one, these bold men are receiving the full extent of the law. This afternoon was consumed in impaneling a jury for Terry Crain's murlercase. Four jurymen are secured. Thus tragedy occurred at Crab Orchard Creek bridge, in 1861, when Edward Burbridge was killed. Suspicion has always pointed to Crain, who was indicted last spring. The result will probably be reached by Saturday evening.

A FATAL GAME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—News reached the city this afternoon of a shooting affair which took place at Road-House, Ill., about 70 miles from here. George Maloy and Ed Gorman, two brick-yard hands, were playing pool in a saloon near the depot when a dispute arose, and Maloy called Gorman a liar. Gorman felled his opponent with a billiard-cue, and at this juncture John Eddy took a hand in behalf of Gorman. Maloy whipped out a revolver and fired five shots at his adversaries, one of which entered Gorman's abdomen, the builet going clean through his body at the spine, and inflicting a deadly wound, All the parties engaged in the row are married men and have children.

COINER ARRESTED.

San Francisco, Ang. 10.—United States Detective Pinnegass to-day arrested here C. F. Mohrig for manufacturing and uttering counterfeit gold dollars. He seized several thousand blank pieces, 500 finished gold dollars, and a lot of dies and stamps. Parties in Eastern and Western States have been passing these pieces. Joseph H. Prince, alias Gns Williams, now awaiting trial in Chicago for passing counterfeits, was supplied by Mohrig. The prisoner gave ball in \$3,000.

HIGHWAY BOBBERY. HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Lincold, Ill., Aug. 16.—J. W. Noel, a prominent farmer of Bradwell Township, this county, left here last evening about 0 c'clock for home, and he had scarcely left the business portion of the city when he was assaulted by two rascals, knocked off his horse, and severely beaten. They succeeded in getting about \$400, and left for parts unknown. Noel is seriously hurt. There is no clew to the robbers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Victor Smith shot Catharine, wife of Frank Bowman, his neighbor, about 5:30 to-day. She died almost instantly. He then shot himself, with probably fatal effects. Supposed to have been criminal intercourse between Smith and Mrs. Brown, which led to the quarrel.

CONFESSION. NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—William H. H. Bennett, the late paying-teller of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, who was arrested yesterday for embezzlement, has confessed, and been remanded FUGITIVE ARRESTED.

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—William O'Connell, charged with having committed an assault with intent to kill in Missouri, was arrested to-day on a requisition from the Governor of that State.

CASUALTIES. DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 10.—A boat containing three Germans was capsized this afternoon in Rock River in front of the Resort House. All the occupants were the worse for liquor, and one of the number, Frederick Stricker, lost his life. His number, Frederick Stricker, lost his life. His companions were too drunk to save him. The body has not yet been found.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Burninston, Ia., Aug. 10.—Frank Crain, a young man of Laharpe, went bathing in Honey Creek this afternoon, and was drowned. He was 18, and an adopted son of the Rev. J. P. Strong.

DERRICK ACCIDENT. DERRICK ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

LaSalle, Ill., Aug. 10.—John Salmon, of this city, who was injured by the falling of a derrick at Utica a few days ago, died of his injuries last night and was buried to-day. He was about 55 years of age, and leaves a large family in poverty. Richard Congdon, of Utica, who was badly injured at the same time, it is thought will recover.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 10.—Mike Whitland and Angust Weber, laborers in a sewer on Hanover street, were buried by a sewer caving in at 4 o'clock p. m. The former was instantly killed and the latter so injured that he cannot live. Whitland leaves a wife and three children. FATAL RUNAWAY.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 10.—As Mr. Huselberg, a market gardener, was on his way home this morning from this city, his horse became frightened, and, starting to run threw Mr. Huselberg and wife both from their wagon, killing the lady instantly, and severely injuring the husband. CAPSIZED. HALIPAX, Aug. 10.—The Yarmouth ship N. W. Blethen, Capt. Cox, grain laden, when three days out from Baltimore, capsized in a hurricane and sunk. The Captain, his wife, two children, and all the crew but four were lost. The survivors, after fifty-six hours on pieces of the wreck, were rescued.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—The schooner Banner, which left this port last March on a fishing and trading voyage, was wrecked among the Japan Islands. The crew were all saved with the exception of Capt. McLellan, who died from exposure.

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 10.—The Catholic Telegraph this morning contains an article from Archbishop Purcell, defining the attitude of the Catholic Church towards the public-school system of the United States. He declares that the Church has no disposition to interfere with the system. He further says: "No doubt justice and equality would entitle the Catholic people of this country to exemption from taxation for the suppert of other schools, or to a share of public-school funds in proportion to the number of pupils in the schools, but even this claim we are disposed to waive in your favor."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Lansing, Mich., Auz. 9.—Moreau S. Croeby, of Grand Rapids, has been appointed by the Governor a member of the Board of Comissioners for the Supervision of Penal and Raformatory Institu-

PRICE FIVE CENTS. THE INDIANS.

Return of Gen. Forsyth from Gen. Terry's Camp.

Correction of Numerous Misstatements Heretofore Made.

Correspondent at Camp * Rosebud. Episodes of the Voyage of Col.

Otis' Command up the

Yellowstone. Arrival of Col. Miles' Six Companies

at Terry's Camp, Aug. 6. Terry Will Move Forthwith to Effect a Junction with Crook.

A Bloody Battle Predicted for the Last Week in August.

Friendly Utes and Shoshones of Wyoming Territory.

GEN. FORSYTH.

BIS RETURN FROM TERRY'S CAMP.

St. Paul., Minn., Aug. 10.—Gen. Forsyth, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, passed through this city yesterday, having left Gen. Terry's camp at the mouth of the Rosebud a week ago last Tuesday. In conversation with army officers while here, Gen. Forsythe corrected several erroneous statements that were recently telegraphed from Bismarck, and forwarded from this point. It was stated that Gen. Terry had fallen back 80 miles, which is the merest nonsense, and gives a false impression to the public. There was no falling back at all.

The evening before Gen. Forsyth left Gen. HIS RETURN FROM TERRY'S CAMP.

which is the herces nonsense, and gives a false impression to the public. There was no falling back at all.

The evening before Gen. Forsyth left Gen. Terry, a scout from Gen. Crook's command had reached Gen. Terry. Gen. Crook was then some where near the headwaters of the Rosebud River, or between that and Tongue River. Now, at this time, Gen. Terry was at the mouth of the Big Horn River, and, in order to make communication between himself and Gen. Crook easier, he dropped down the river to the month of the Rosebud, between which point and Gen. Crook's command the distance was no greater than from the mouth of the Big Horn, while the country to be traversed was infinitely more favorable for the march of the troops. Besides, the scout alluded to furnished the news that Indian trails had been found leading to the east, between Gen. Crook and the Yellowstone, and a junction of Gens. Terry and Crook at a point further east than the Big Horn was likely to prevent the escape of the Indians to the east and north of the present scene of operations.

Another misstatement found is to the effect that the troops under Gen. Terry are disheartened at the prospect before them. Col. Smith, who accompanied Gen. Forsyth, utterly contradicts this baseless story. On the contrary, Gen. Terry and his men are in the best possible spirita, and are but too anxious to meet the horde of savages in a fair and square fight. There are no fears as to the result.

Another correction which simple justice requires

tering of an Indian by Dave Campbell, the pilot of the steamer Far West, and a party from that steamer, that left the boat to attack some Indian marauders that were found at a point above Fort Buford, where a supply of forage was stored. The telegraphic account of that affair is mainly correct, but there was no scalping and mutilation of any Indians. One of the men of Campbell's party, who was wounded by the Sioux, was brought back to the boat, but he died shortly afterwards from his injuries.

The Indians, as far as could be learned, although the information was by no means definite, were still supposed to be massed somewhere between the Rosebud River and the Big Hora. The impression prevailed that one of two alternatives was left them, either to scatter to the eastward and towards British America, or to retire southward to the Big Horn Mountains. Though they were in front of, or in close proximity to, Gen. Crook's command, it was not believed that they would show fight or allow Gen. Crook or Gen. Terry to get a chance at them in a body.

Regarding the work on the Yellowstone posts, the information is corroborated that it would be impossible to get the material up the river by boats, the water in the Yellowstone being extremely low. The supply boats for Gen. Terry's command were unable to cross the sheals and bars, and had to be lightened in order to make the trip with partial loads. The steamers which were freighted with material for the new posts discharged their argoes at Fort Buford, where they will remain until spring, when work on the proposed forts will be commenced.

Altogetner, it may be stated on the authority of those who are best posted, and who bring the very latest news from Gen. Terry, that the situation is regarded as highly favorable. Fully 4,000 men are in the field under the very best officers. The men are in excellent condition and spirits. The supplies of all kinds are equal to every requirement.

The chances for an early coalition between the forces of Gen. Terry and Gen. Crook are extrem

ON THE YELLOWSTONE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY HELD BY THE SIOUX.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY HELD BY THE SIOUX.

Prom Our Own Correspondent.

ON THE YELLOWSTONE RIVER, Mon. Ter., Last Week in July, 1876.—There is an eternal finess in things. Even the good John Banyan forgot to regard that truth when he sent Christian out on the war-path with no salt in his haversack. The Federal Government evidently disregarded that truth when it sent this detachment of soldiers out to hunt Indians on a stern-wheel steamboat. The detachment which has the honor of protecting your correspondent, as I have written before, is composed of the Twenty-second Infantry, six companies, and 140 brigasier cavalry recruits under command of Lieut.—Col. Otis, and using the steamer Carroll for a transport. We have made our first war-camp to-night. Brevet-Maj. Dickey and his Company E is now doing picket duty, and is in magmentary expectation of hearing the sharp whis of a Sioux bullet, for we are in the enemy's country. Since writing last (Fort Buford, July 23) war incidents have crowded upon me, but your other means of communication admonish me to touch the general subject cursorily. At Bnford I learned that the Grovans (Gros Ventres) largely sympathized with Sitting Bull and the hostile Indians. This, too, while they, their squaws and papooses, were daily the recipients of the Government bounty and largess. From one Grovan I learned that last Tuesday his partner left. Buford with 100 Winchester cartridges, returning on Wednesday without game or cartridges. That Grovan had met an emissary of Gen. Bull. and that hundred rounds of Winchesters may yet do active duty in the cause of insurrection. In the early days of Pather de Smet's missionary labors among the Upper Missouri tribes, he once made a wholesale conversion of the Uncapapas. Two Bears, the Chief, like a good Scotch Presbyterian,

OFFERED UP FRATERS THREE TIMES A DAY to the white man's Great Spirit. But the more he prayed, and the more he enjoined religious observances upon his tribe, the more their misfortunes, then the buffalo ranged beyond their l

leaving Bismarck and the telegraph, this branch of the expedition has been to you tion, and we are likely to continue in ignorance. What Crook has done, or what he will do, are mat-ters of sheer conjecture; what Terry will do is sus-ters of sheer conjecture; what Terry will do is sus-

latter had it not been for Custer's troughnitudes in keeping his bravest Captain, Benteen, in reserve.

It is now the last week in July. Crook, who fought the Indians with infantry in the tropical climate of Arizona, may possibly attempt the same thing in the hyperborean latitude, but Terry, who has had experience, will never part his men upon and to come is not sufficient to warrant either Terry or Crook, or both together, in taking the offensive. And as for mounting them, why, the military necessity becomes a military farce. Before leaving Chicago Gea. Sheridam expressed the opinion to me that his only fear was the hostile Sloux would break up into roving bands. This they have done. Please emphasize that sentence—this they have done. Please emphasize that sentence—this they have done. Please emphasize that sentence—this they have done is of the lowest estimate there are 4,000 hostile Sloux in the field. According to the highest estimate, there are 3,800 Federal troops in the field. The Sloux are all well armed with repeating, long-range rifies, and well mounted. The Federal troops are parily well armed with repeating, long-range rifies, and only an integral portion mounted. [If those at the front are no better mounted than the 200 horses sent from St. Paul, then Heaven help them, for a worse lot of horses I never saw. At Brainerd, the contractor put hoods on some of their heads to keep the Government officers at Fest Lincoln from seeing what villainous brutes they were. If it be true that the Sloux will make the campaign hereafter in the

This letter is dated

"ON THE YELLOWSTONE RIVER."

Thy your readers want to know what this river and the country bordering it are, they will not need Munroe's Dime Novels, Ned Bundline's stories, or Prof. Hayden's reports. In fogmer letters to True Tribune I have exploded some of these romantic theories. Instead of its being an inviting region, it is now, in the middle of its short summer, a most forbidding land. To-day we landed and prospected one of its most inviting valleys. There was an open prairie reaching back 2 miles to the foothilis, and evidently filled with a luxuriant vegetation. The height of the bank and the alluvial deposit naturally indicated the presence of builberries, strawberries, and the thousand-and-one indigenous varieties of the floral kingdom. But what did we find? Sage-brush and lop-eared sunflowers! One solitary hermaphrodite wildrose was discovered, but it might have been cactua, as we had no botanist on the boat. The general configuration of the country is that of a fellow who has been bounced out of a Canal-street whisky-dive, and the general value of the country is equal to Chicago-River water for tollet purposes. In fact, here is a scope of country lying north and south of the Missouri River and east and west of the 104th longitude which God Almighty intended solely for the occupation of Sloux Indians and rattlesnakes, and I shall ever hold that the white man has no more business here than he has in Ujill. In this vast wild—timber, water, prairie—one would naturally expect to find an abundance of wild game. It is a region seldom encroached upon by the hunter. So far, we have seen a haif-score of wild geese with their young, one antediluvian hear, one young elk, and eas black-tailed deer.

THIS IS ALL OF LIFE.

But in the mud foot-hills one can easily find remains of reptiles and pleisaurians of the ages gone before; and while the land-scape is dull and uninviting, yet to the student there are swidences of the glacial period which the canons of Switzerland cannot surpass. I have found molluscs and ribbed pensioners upon the bounty of old Neptune at the snow-line on some of these Montans peaks side by side with scarlet and nutritious strawberries. I have seen

the bounty of old Neptune at the snow-line on some of these Montana peaks side by side with scarlet and nutritious strawberries. I have seen and heard the hot-blooded viper wriggle and hiss en montains that were wont to offer shettering places for dull and lethargic theosaurians; and where, to-day, the awkward elk and buffalo gambol, once the heavy mastodon trod in triumph. An apparent luxuriant vegetation leads a charm to the scene—the eye is pleased; the transition from mud and mosquitoes (the characteristics of the Missouri River) to the gravel and canno of the Yellowstone, is gratifying. And yet, one feels like exclaiming with the Fealmist: "From the Nalley of this death, O Lord, deliver us!"

There is an old saying, that if there is anything mean in a man, a life on the Plains will bring it out. Another old saying, if there is anything mean in a man a life in the army will bring it out. Given, the truth of these old saws, and the present ciscumstances, life both on the Plains and in the army, and your answer is,

HE IS A DEVILISH MEAN MAN.

We have found him in all his imperfections, and his presence among these expeditioners is the only drawback we have had to contend with. I will not describe him too accurately, for, with all the loaf-cr's meanness, he will shoot, and I do not propose to run the risk of having any Thindure letters rise up in judgment and get me clipped of an auricular appendage; but he is a chronic grumbler, a glutton, a blowhard, and a conceited ass. He was never west of the Mississippi in his life before; yet by persistent cramming of border novels and Constered him to lay off when an argument is going on, and come in on the home-stretch with a clincher which never fails to squelch that party. His principal employment, therefore, is going about the boat and watching for opportunities to show off his learning; and as we have 400 men on board, opportunities are seldom wanting. Among the officers he is now dreaded as a pestilence. If ever we reach Terry's camp Sit Oracle Blowhard will go

and Clerk J. Q. A. Parr to the engineers and steward, are all qualified and agreeable men, courteous in furnishing information and modest in the discharge of their several duties. Add to these our principal passenger,

Who is now making his second trip up the Yellowstone, and a genus homo named Uncle Ben Jewell, pilot, and everybody finds his curiosity pleasantly gratified. Uncle Ben has been a riverman from time immemorial. His earliest recollections, however, are indistinct, and he does not claim to go any farther back than June, 1676, when he made a cange voyage with Father Marquette down the Chicago, Desplaines, and Illinois kilvers. In 1806 he was steersman for Lewis and Clarke, and guided their batteaux from St. Louis to the mouth of the Gallatin. Uncle Ben, like most Mississippi-River boatmen, was an ardent rebel, and it is his happiest hour when he can get some of the present military party in the pilot-house while he relates incidents of the time "when I was with Stonewall, and we fit you unse in Firginny." Like most steamboatmen, he thoroughly understands his business; and, while we laugh at the license he allows his tongue, we know also that his eye is like an eagle's, and his muscle like Hercules'. The Yellowstone River is, in places, very narrow and rapid. One of Uncle Ben's chief pleasures is that of suddenly swinging the Carroll in and knocking turtles off of a log with the fantail.

Last season Gen. Forsyth mapped the Yellowstone River, and we find his data invaluable, and, as he is an educated, agreeable gentleman, those who are for the first time exploring this God-forsaken region avail themselves of his courtesy and knowledge.

THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

I found him yesterday, eating his hard bread and beans at the aft end of the boilers, where the heat was almost intolerable. Although the boat is very much crowded, yet there were other and more inviting places for lunching, and I saked him why he didn't go forward out of the heat. He replied very quietly that it was his way—he hike do

his time will expire next year, "If I live," said he, "I have hopes of interesting some of my father's frends in my bensif, and of obtaining a subaltern's position in the army. For this I am striving hard to master the details of a soldier's life, and, I hope, with successfully master the fligher grades," "What friends of your father have you in view?" I asked. After hesitating a moment he answered: "Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, is my uncle, and "That will do," I promptly Interposed. "If you have such induced as that at court, and out of a miserable pride prefer to serve as a private soldier, and give up your scalp to Sitting Bull, why, go On."

and give ap your scaip to Sitting Ball, way, go on."

A soldier got shot to-day—shot in the neck—with a bullet. He wasn't hurt much, but terrioly scared. A little nigger boy called "Syrup" was fooling with a gun, when it went off. The ball passed through a bulkhead and the boiler deck and hit a soldier on the lower guard. Every night the pickets fire an alarm, but no Indians have turned up yet. There is no game in the country, which is a very good sign that there are no Indians very close.

a very good sign that there are no Indians very close.

The expedition has had its

The expedition has had its

The expedition has had its

**EECOND SENSATION*

to-day. Events of a startling character crowd upon us. Yesterday the negro boy, Syrup, shot a soldier, and to-day this detachment of the great Federal army perpetrated a gross and unpardonable outrage upon the American eagle and two forlorn Americans who, becoming disgusted with this villainous country, had perched that emblem of liberty upon their standard and struck out for civilization. Upon fuller examination, we find that the two forlorn Americans were deserters from the Seventh Cavairy, and were traveling down the Yellowstone in a small boat, having for freight a box of hard-tack and an eagle as passenger. They report Terry's command still hemmed in by Sitting Ball, but deserters generally lie with much volubility. Nevertheless, a good substantial lie is appreciated by men who have been gor days and days confined to the circumscribed limits of a steampost which makes an average 3 miles an hour.

In anticination of the building of

In anticipation of the building of

In anticipation of the building of
TWO TEN-COMPANY POSTS

on the Upper Yellowstone, and the diversion of a
large portion of Montana trade through this channel, I send you the following revised "log" of the
steamer Carroll, as, next year, steamboating on
this river will undoubtedly be large. For the beneft of steamboatmen, I would remark that the Yellowstone its entire length is about such a river as
the Ohio from Brandenburg to French Island, between Louisville and Evansville. As its general
direction is northeast, having precipitous
bluffs and high table-lands on its east bank
and willow-patches and prairie-land on the west
bank. The current is steady at 6½ miles an hour,
except on rapids, where it reaches 3½ and 9. The
bottom is composed of hard gravel, with impure
sandstone rocks freely distributed through the
bends. There is a 4-foot channel from the mouth
to Powder River, although it is now late in the
season. Every indication is that the river will be
navigable that far for 20-inch boats all the year.
In many places the river is cut up into small
islands, making the channel hard to find. Wood
is found in abundance in almost every bend.
TELLOWSTONE RIVER, FROM FORT BUFORD TO

YELLOWSTONE RIVER, FROM FORT BUFORD	T
HEAD OF NAVIGATION.	
Miles., Mil	es.
Forsyth Bluff 12 Jacobs Rapids	2:25
Old Ft. Gilbert 26 Crosty Rapids	22
Key West Point 30 Wolf (Heavy) Rapids	22
Stanley Shoal 42 Sheridan Buttes	230
Seven Islands 48 Powder River	235
Diamond Island 58 Bear Rapids	240
Diamond Island 58 Bear Rapids Sully's Crossing 63 Devil's Backbone	247
Alone Rapids	254
Crittenden's Rapids 76 Sunday Creek	26:
Leighton's Bluff 80 Raynolds Island	264
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INDIANS. THE BATTLE OF THE CARROLL.

July 29, 1876.—At last we have had a battle with the Indians. Details to follow. Results, a very fair paraphrase of the school-boy's favorite martial "We charged upon a flock of geese," etc poem, "We charged upon a flock of geese," etc. The deserters we captured this morning told Col. Otis that an Indian camp was at the mouth of Powder river, but no credit was given the report. Farther on, we saw a cavalry horse picketed on the west bank, but did not stop to investigate what was certainly a singular and suspicious circum-stance. At 5 p. m. we made the head of Wolf Rapids, which lay under a high bluff in the leftand bend, and after crossing over to a high prairie, uncovered an Indian camp on fire. Taking position on the roof of the pilot house, with a field-glass, your correspondent saw the enemy, perhaps 200 strong, on the east plateau just below Powder River, and forty or fifty on the west bank.

THE ALARM WAS AT ONCE SOUNDED. and the Twenty-second Infantry put in fighting ar-ray. From where the hostile camp was first discovered to a point opposite on the river was nearly two miles; the boat was heavily loaded, and the current seven miles an hour. At first, every indication was that the Indians intended giving as battle. The boat, however, ran very slow, and the fact that she has but a small cabin, and that the soldiers all crowded to the larboard side where the Indians could see the force they would have to contend against, determined them to retreat. At once, all was life and bustle in the camp. They began removing their supplies and ponies to

ARRIVAL OF THE BEINFORCEMENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP ROSEBUD, Montana, Aug. 1.—After twelve Camp Rosebun, Montana, Aug. 1.—After twelve days' travel by river from Fort Lincoln, the Twenty-second Infantry has at last reached Gen. Terry's command, bringing much-needed reinforcements; and yet, he is far from being in shape to move against the hostile Sioux. Gens. Terry and Gibbon are encamped on the west bank of the Yellowstone, opposite the mouth of the Rosebud, and 300 miles from the Missouri River. As I have heretofore written, Gen. Terry has not been able to assume offensive operations since the massacre of Custor. As far as we can learn, Gen. Crook has also been acting on the defensive. This will work sad misfortune to the campaign during this year. It is the universal custom among the Sioux Nation, after a battle in which they have been victorious, to return to their tribal grounds.

to return to their tribal grounds,
HOLD A POWWOW, AND MAKE "MEDICINE."
After defeating Crook, Sitting Bull and his
northern aillies were on their way to hold a powwow and anake medicine, when Custer intercepted
them. That victory made the obligation all the
more binding, and now over a month has passed,
during which time nearly every hostile Indian has
been to his tribal home, made his medicine, held
his powwow, and returned to the grand war-

but they were only small parties of hostiles from Cheyenne, Red Clond, Spotted Tail, and Standing

but they were only small parties of hostiles from Cheyenne, Red Clond, Spotted Tall, and Standing Rock Agencies, who came to resting The band that attacked us on the Carroll day before yesterday. I have just learned, were Fort Peck Agency Indians who were with Sitting Bull in his two battles, and who were on their way back to join him after having been home, made medicine, and received recruits as well as ammunition and supplies. This confirms what I wrote about the Grovan Indian taking 100 Winchester cartridges from Fort Buford. From all the information gathered in this camp I am led to believe that Sitting Bull is encamped over in the Big Horn Mountains north and west of Crook. No hostiles have been nearer this camp than Powder River. Gen. Terry, so soon as Col. Miles joins hum, waiving rank, and planning a joint campaign. This movement cannot possibly take place before Aug. 10. The distance for Terry to march is between 80 and 90 miles. Supposing Sitting Bull to remain on his present ground, the two commands cannot give him battle before Aug. 25. In the meantime, Sitting Bull will also be receiving reinforcements of men and supplies. Again: Should Sitting Bull remain on his present ground, Gens. Terry and Crook will replan the campaign for surrounding the Indians and crushing them in one general engagement. But will the willy warrior suffer himself to be thus entrapped? When the campaign opened did he not march 100 miles and defeat Crook, and, returning 60 miles, defeat Custer? And yet, with the limited number of troops possessed by Gen. Terry, I do not see how this able commander can plan any other campaign. Sitting Bull will never suffer these two columns to unite if he can help it. To-day he is strong enough to fight Terry, and Terry he will fight the very week he leaves his base of supplies on the Yellowstone, Therefore, your correspondent predicts

AGENERAL AND BLOODY ENCOUNTER about the last week in August. There is a strongly reverenced tradition among the Sioux that their favored war season is the fi

the simanac would say, about this time look out for scalps, scommand is camped on a splendid platean with water, grass, and timber in abund-ance. Everybody well and anxious for a forward move. The men, however, are as ragged as Billy Barlow, but have rations and medicine in abund-

ARRIVAL OF COL. MILES. ARRIVAL OF COL. MILES.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CAMP ON THE YELLOWSTONE, Aug. 6, VIA BISMARCK, D. T., Aug. 10.—Col. Miles, with six full companies, thas arrived. Most of the troops are across the river. The movement will probably begin to movement.

THE SEVENTH CAVALRY.

THE CHANGES IN ITS OFFICERS.

Army-orders under date of July 26 make th ollowing assignment of officers in the Seventh the battle of the Little Big Horn:

Maj. Elmer Otis, of the First Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, June 25, 1876, vice G. A. Custer, killed in action.
First Lieut. Henry J. Nowian, Regimental-Quartermaster, to be Captain, June 25, 1876, vice Keogh, killed in action. (Company I.)
First-Lieut. James M. Bell, to be Captain, June 25, 1876, vice Yates, killed in action. (Company F.)
First-Lieut. Henry Jackson, to be Captain, June 25, 1876, vice T. W. Custer, killed in action. (Company Second-Lieut. Winfield S Edgerly, to be First-Lieu nant, June 25, 1876, vice Bell, promoted. (Company ond-Lieut. Charles W. Larned, to be First-Lieut, June 25, 1676, v & Jackson, promoted. (Com-Lieut. Andrew H. Nave, to be First Lieuten to 25, 1876 vice Smith killed in action. (Com Lieut. George D. Wallace, to be First Lieu-June 25, 1876, vice McIntosh, killed in action. and Lieut. Luther R. Hare, to be First Lieuten-une 25, 1876, vice Porter, killed in action. (Company 1.)
Second Lieut. Edwin P. Eckerson, to be First Lieutenant, June 23, 1879, vice Edgerty, appointed Regimental Quartermaster. (Company D.)
Second Lieut. Erness A. Garlington, to be First Lieutenans, June 23, 1879, vice Wallace, appointed Regimental Adutant. (Company D.)
THANSFERS TO THE SEVENTH.
Second Lieut. William W. Robinson, Jr., of the Third Cavalry, vice Hodgson, killed in action. (Company B.)

Second Lieut. William W. Robinson, Jr., of the Third Cavairy, vice Hodgson, killed in action. (Company B.)
Second Lieut. Dardel C. Pearson, of the Second Cavairy, vice Edgerly, promoted. (Company D.)
Second Lieut. Charles B. Schofield, of the Second Cavairy, vice Edgerly, promoted. (Company P.)
Second Lieut. George F. Chase, of the Third Cavairy. Vice Nave, promoted. (Company I.)
Second Lieut. Heart B. Fuller, of the Eighth Cavairy, vice Wallace, promoted. (Company G.)
Second Lieut. Ears B. Fuller, of the Eighth Cavairy, vice Varnum, promoted. (Company A.)
Second Lieut. Edgerge C. Eaton, of the Fifth Cavairy, vice Harrington, missing in action. (Company C.)
Second Lieut. Edwin F. Andreas of the Fifth Cavairy, vice Harrington, missing in action. (Company M.)
Second Lieut. Hugh I. Scott, of the Ninth Cavairy, vice Sturgis, killed in action. (Company E.)
Second Lieut. Loyd S. McCormick, of the Tenth Cavairy, vice Reilly, killed in action. (Company E.)
Second Lieut. Loyd S. McCormick, of the Tenth Cavairy, vice Sarington, promoted. (Company E.)
Second Lieut. Albert J. Russell, of the Tenth Cavairy, vice Garlington, promoted. (Company E.)
BEAPPOINTMENTS TO THE SEVENTH.
Edwin P. J. Eckerson, of Rhode Island (late Second Lieutenant May 2, 1876, vice Braden, prometed. (Company L.)

THE PLAINS.

MEDICINE BOW-STOCK-STRALING BY RED-SKINS—AN INDICTMENT OF THE SIOUX. Special Correspondence of The Tribune. MEDICINE BOW, Wyo. Ter., Aug. T.—Even as early as this, the grass on the Plains is russet-colored, mingled with yellow and brown; while far colored, mingled with yellow and brown; while far away, amid the Black Hills, the dark pines in the gorges look like huge dark-blue ribbons. The route from Laramie City to Fort Fred Steele sweeps, with a magnificant curve, way round the base of Elk Mountain, the extreme western limit of the Medicine-Bow Range. Laramie Peak, well to the right of the Plains, and sitting like a King amid the Black Hills, looks blue and hazy, its sides seamed with great gorges and chasms,—the wounds it has received in ages past during the wars of the elements. The Union Pacific Railroad runs up along the course of the Laramie River, where there are no trees, and but few bushes of any kind. Rabbits and sharp-tailed grouse are seen in considerable numbers, while antelope and an occasional prairie-wolf give variety and life to the landscape. Some of the creeks that are dried where the Indians could see the force they would have to contend against, determined them to retreat. At once, all was life and busife in the camp. They began removing their supplies and ponies to the timere and bluffs up Powder River. Seeing this, Col. Otto ordered a landing, but as the boat shouled on the left-hand point under the camp and a distance of 30 feet from the shore, he counteries, and the state of the Yellowstone, Col. Otts gave the order to the Yellowstone, Col. Otts gave the order to a Yellowstone, Col. Otts gave the order to yellowstone, The Yellowstone, Col. Otts gave the order to a Yellowstone, Col. Otts gave the order to a Yellowstone, Col. Otts gave the order to yellowstone, Col. Otts gave the yellowstone, Col. Otts gave the order to yellowstone, Col. Otts gave the yellowstone, Col. Otts gave

who are on their way to join Gen. Crook. The main body of warriors, some 75 or 80 in number, had not arrived, but were expected in a day or two. Capt. Jack, or Yampah Jack, one of the Chiefs, and Sang. wan-wick, a famous Ute warrior, accompanied Lieut. Spencer in his long ride of 75 miles the day before.

Capt. Jack, who is quite communicative, informed Gol. Brackett that his men were very anxious to meet the Sioux in battle, in order to pay off some old scores that have been a long time accumulating. He said that the military authorities had promised them plenty of ammunition. He was not remarkably well-dressed for an Indian, having only a few ornaments, consisting of silver buttons, in his hair. It seems that the Utes have no word for button, and in their language call silver buttons pstuma button. Jack is a Mil-pat-a-wach, or Sub-Chief, —Donglas, who is coming in with the main body, of the warriors, being a Great Chief, or Ta-wach. The Chief Donglas is an excellent man, being sober, diligent, and brave, and one who would rank as a gentleman if he had a white skin and good clothes.

The Utes are good-looking Indians as a whole, and wear their blankets with becoming grace and dignity. Their reservation is at what is known as the White-River Agency, in Colorado. The Indians are to be completely outfitted at the fort, so as to be

AVAILABLE FOR THE CAMPAIGN AT ONCE.

These Indians passed near the gold mines on Snake River, —a small stream, so called mines on Snake River, a small stream, so called mines on Snake River, a small stream, so called mines on Snake River, a small stream, so called mines on Snake River, a small stream, so called mines on Snake River, a small stream, so called the server of the side of the first of the grant of the Yampah. The Yampah emitted is a tributary of the Yampah. The Yampah emitted is a tributary of the Yampah. The Yampah emitted is a tributary of the Yampah. The Yampah emitted is a tributary of the Yampah. The Yampah emitted is a tributary of the Yampah. The Yampah emitted is a

the 5th inst. The company was under command of Licut. Joseph II. Gustin, and proceeded to make itself as comfortable as need be, near the statio The soldiers will escort the train on the road, and The soldiers will escort the train on the road, and be beneagial in many ways, besides giving confidence to our frontier-people, none of whom feel the greatest security in the world. The country is all open to the north of us; and a few smill bands of indians could do almost incalculable damage along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, if they were an dispersed.

be found any nearer.

THE NORTH-PLATTE RIVER
rises in the North Park of Colorado, and near its
banks may be found immense beds of gravel, in
which there are some fine stones, such
as epidote, to-yaz, and agate. On the margin
of the stream we see clusters of willows, cottonwood-trees, wild, roses, sage-brush, soap-weed,
grease-wood, some fine grass, and the ever-present
iambsquarter. Rattlesnakes make their homes in
the rocky ledges of the mountains, and are quite
numerous. Horned frogs, too,—the most innocent
of all things, but, at the same time, the most repulsive-looking,—are also occasionally found lookof all things, but, at the same time, the most re-pulsive-looking,—are also occasionally found look-ing for flies, and gaping about in an aimless sort of a way. The atmosphere is most bracing, and one can expand his chest here to its fullest extent, sure always of getting air fresh from the hand of the great Maker of All Things. This is the country of few flowers, interminable tracts of waste land, arid deserts, alkali-bottoms, craggy rocks, and sage-hens.

deserts, alkali-bottoms, craggy rocks, and sagehens.

THE SHARP-TAILED GROUSE

(Pediocetes Phasianellus) is frequently confounded with the sage-hen; but it is, in all respects, a much superior bird, and worthy of more attention than has heretofore been bestowed upon it. They are found in the same range as the sage-hens, and are of the same color; except that they have no black an the lower surface of their feathers. Their lega are thickly covered with a dense growth of feathers clear to their toes. The flesh is excellent. They are about one-half the size of the sage-hen. This year there are more than the mountainers have ever seen before; which is probably attributable to the excellent game-laws of Wyoming Territory. The deer, elk, mountain-sheep, and antelope have been undisturbed through the spring and summer months, and they now seem absolutely to swarm in every direction. The number of buck-skins sent in by the Ute Indians, and purchased by J. W. Hugus & Co., post-traders at the fort, is something wonderful. The game-laws do not extend to the Indians, who hunt whenever and wherever they choose; and the consequence is, they bring in great quantities of game.

They are good account of themselves after and will be a summer than the same and they are all excellent hunters and fond of the chase.

The Utes are all excellent hunters and fond of the chase.

THEY ARE GOOD WARRIORS, TOO, and will give a good account of themselves after they have joined the main body of our soldiers in the North. They are bent on doing the very best they can for our people, and will do their share toward bringing the Sloux to a realizing sense of their own unworthiness.

The whole of Laramie Plsins is now in beautiful condition, and is capable of supporting countless herds of horses, cattle, and sheep. The Sionx made raids on the Plains last year and year before, and stole hundreds of horses, for which reason the settlers have been unwilling to take the task of horse-raising again. When the Sioux question shall have been settled, and the Indians given to understand that they will not be allowed to sweep-down on the Plains again, and carry off such stock as they may think fit, our Territory will take new life. Where there is one stock-ranch now, there will be ten then; and all along the streams through the Plains, and in the mountains, where there is good grazing, there will be good farms and excellent herds of cattle. At present, the farmers are afraid to make farms away from the immediate neighborhood of the towns and military posts; and this must continue until the Sloux Indians.

HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY CHASTISED.

HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY CHASTISED.

Te have been waiting for this war for severa ears, and now it is upon us. Last year the In-ans swept the Rock-Creek Valley clean,—the

years, and now it is upon us. Last year the Indians swept the Rock-Creek Valley clean,—the few herses that were left being taken down to Colorado, and there sold. After they had stolen all the stock in the valley, and left it desolate, they made their appearance at Lookout Station, and stole every hoof of stock they could find it hany direction. This raid took place about a meant after the one in Rock-Creek Valley. Our citizens bore the loss as best they could, but prayed for the hour of retribution.

bore the loss as best they could, but prayed for the hour of retribution.

Much of the stock taken on these raids was afterwards seen at the Red-Cloud and Spotted-Tail Reservations; but the owners were unable to recover it. This was a fine state of affairs, indeed! And it was really a blessing to the Territories of the Far West when the Stoux war began, although we may all be obliged to suffer some temporary inconveniences. It is a difficult matter to make the average Eastern man believe that all the wrongs committed on the frontier are

NOT COMMITTED BY WHITE MEN.

There never was a greater fallacy than this.

wrongs committed on the frontier are
NOT COMMITTED BY WHITE MEN.
There never was a greater failacy than this.
The Indians broke the provisions of the treaty of Fort Laramie of 186b over and over again, before the whites dreamed of calling them to account. Our citizens have been robbed; men, women, and children butchered in cold blood by them; and still the anthorities were loath to commence hostilities against them. Every season they left their retreats in the montains, and swooped-down upon our infant settlements, mardering and robbing every party they fell in with. This is no fancy sketch, as the history of Wyoming and Montana bears witness. The terms of the treaty of 1868 stipulated that

The terms of the irresty of 1868 stipulated that "The country north of the North-Platte River, in Nebraska, and east of the summits of the Big-Horn Mountains, in Wyoming, should be held and considered unceded Indian territory; and that no white person or persons should be permitted to settle-upon or occupy any portion of the same, nor, without the consent of the Indians first had or obtained, should pass through the same." This was all very well.

The treaty also went further, and stated that the Indians should remain on their reservations, and hunt only on certain lands in Nebraska during the buffalo-season. Notwithstanding all this, the Indians invaded the territory occupied by the whites repeatedly, and it was not until 1872 that the whites thought of such a thing as invading the territory of the Indians in order to

STOP THEIR DEPREDATIONS.

In Wind-River Valley, two peaceful and harmless women, named Mrs. Richards and Mrs. Hail, were murdered in cold blood by the Sioux, on the 24th of July, 1873. The Indians were followed by a troop of cavalry, sent out by Col. Brackett from Camp Stambaugh, but made good their retreat to the reservations. Red Cloud's son-in-law was one of the party engaged in this massacre. Mr. Edward Daniels was killed by the Sloux, in the Seminole Mines, on the 15th of July, 1874. Jesse Hunton was mortally wounded by them, near Fort Fetterman, on the 2d of July, 1874. Mr. Johnson was killed by them, near Rawhins, on the 1st of August of the same year; besides one officer, Lieut. Robinson, of the Fourteenth Infantry, and several soldiers, who were at different times shot down by them in cold blood. This catalogue of crimes could be extended indefinitely were it necessary to do so. I only give you such facts as have come under my own personal knowledge, and which can be relied upon as true. This is the reason why we are now at war with the Sioux.

'HOPPERS IN IOWA.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 9.—Evidently your correspondent "Cyclops" knows little about 'hoppers, when he says they leave more than they take. I have the authority of a gentleman of Cherokee County—his statements being based on observations made three days after the date of "Cyclops," letter—that, in the vicinity of Hazzanl, which county—nis statements being based on observations made three days after the date of "Cyclops," letter—that, in the vicinity of Hazzard, which joins Cherokee. "Cyclops" locality, on the west, the 'hoppers are moving in two divisions, of about 2 miles in width; and that the ground is completely covered with them. They moved at once on the corn after alighting,, and devastated every field they attacked, in an hour. Hoppers advance only when the wind is favorable to the direction in which they are traveling. Once alighted, and the wind continuing opposite to their line of march, they will remain where they are, be it one day or a week; so that, at the date of "Cyclops'" letter, devastation by 'hoppers may have been an exaggeration; but, three days later, a true experience, as every one knows who has witnessed a 'hopper-raid. A few years ago they visited this county, and the city lay in their route. For two or three days they few high, southwest. A contrary wind struck them, and they came to anchor in the city; and, so long as the contrary wind blew, they stuck. They marched through the city in solid phalanx, completely covering the ground, moving in a direct southwest course. A free could not have marked more completely the course that army of 'hoppers made during their three days' stay.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Highland, Lake Co., Ill., Aug. 10.—At half past 12 o'clock on the night of Aug. 9, a beautiful meteor came whizzing through the air with light-ning rapidity, it being visible only for the space of ning rapidity, it being visible only for the space of two minutes; but a long trail of dazzling splendor; was left floating ladly in the rear, and marking its path, which was from northeast to southwest. For at least five minutes it could easily be distinguished,—gradually cooling, and rapidly changing its color, until it has absorbed from the surrounding atmospherea sufficient supply of the cooling elements to suddenly reader it, to the eye of the observer, entirely invisible. On and on it went, appearing to make a graceful bow, as though challenging the earth, with all its alluring forces, to draw it within its embrace. Still it glides in the realms of Space, either to complete its mighty orbit or else rush with a crashing vengeance on the shoals of yonder sun.

THE COADUIC NOTE:

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 10.—The Secretary of State to-day issued certificates of corporation to Strickland's International Cased Goods Company of Chicago; capital, \$500,000; and the Chicago Stamping Company; capital, \$350,000.

Pronta, Ill. Aug. 10.—At a Bar-meeting, held this afternoon, committees were appointed to make arrangements for the laying of the corner-stone of the new Court-House, and to invite the Judges of the State to be present. The ceremony is expected to take place Sept. 13.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 10.—The public installation of officers of Mount Pleasant Chapter R. A. M., by W. R. Lawton, M. E. H. P. of Missouri, tonight, attracted many colored people to this city.

MISSISSIPPI. The Outrages in the Recent Elec-

Masterly Report of the Senate Investigating Committee.

tion.

Democratic Ascendency Secured by Intimidation. Force, and Fraud.

From Thirty to Fifty Negroes Assassinated at Clinton.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7 .- The report of the majority, signed by Senators Boutwell (its author), Cameron of Wisconsin, and McMillan of Minne-Cameron of Wisconsin, and McMillan of Minnesota, is a masterly production. It is full of text which will become the suggestion for thousands of campaign speeches. The testimony will be published about the lat of September. It will fill about 2,000 octavo pages. The subjoined abstract covers every point of the report, but excludes the quotations, and, in all, is about one-fourth of the original document in length. It says that the evidence before the Committee will support THESE CONCLUSIONS;

THESE CONCLUSIONS;

1. That force, fraud, and intimidation were used generally and successfully in the political canvass of 1873.

2. That Gov. Ames was a man of personal integrity, and an able Chief Magistrate, and that his fitness was admitted by his political opponents.

3. That there were in office (especially in elective offices), men who were incapable of dishonest, but that this fact is as true of the Democratic as of the Republican counties, and that neither the Governor nor the masses of the party sustained them, but on the contrary that they were generally driven from office.

but on the contrary that they were generally utilized from office.

4. That while it is true that some of the recent citizens or "carpet-baggers" betrayed the trust confided to them, the majority were intelligent, upright, and brave men from the North who were entirely incorruptible, who are now struggling against great odds to secure a just administration of public affairs.

5. That the rate of increase of taxes of Mississippi before and after the War is much less than in some of the Northern States where no serious complaint is made against them. This complaint is considered at some length.

6. That there was

NO JUSTIFICATION WHATEVER in any wrongs or errors of Republican administra-tion for the outrages and crimes committed t

in any wrongs or errors of Republican administration for the eutrages and crimes committed to
overthrow it.

7. That the charge that Gov. Ames attempted to
organize the black against the white race, by a
"Negro Militia," has no foundation in fact, as the
evidence shows that native-born citizens, who had
served in the Confederate army, were accepted by
him, and commanded as officers, and that it was his
purpose to solicit and accept recruits from all
classes of the people of the State.

8. That, although this act occurred after a series
of assassinations (following the Clinton riot) which
left the Governor powerless to keep the peace, it
was made the pretext by the Democrats for openly
organizing and arming themselves in military clubs,
by which the colored inhabitants and white Republicans of the State were overawed, intimidated,
and deprived of their rights as citizens.

9. That these companies committed numerous
murders of citizens who had been and then were
active in the Republican party.

10. That the Governor was not only not reprehensible in organizing a militia, but it was his duty
to do so, and that the conduct of the Democracy in
arming to resist it was unlawful, and ought to have
been suppressed, either by the State or national
anthorities.

11. That the riot at Clinton, and the bloody men-

authorities.

11. That the riot at Clinton, and the bloody men-ace on the following Sunday, were in harmony with the policy previously adopted and designed to INTIMIDATE AND PARALYZE THE REPUBLICAN INTIMIDATE AND PARALYZE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

12. That the allegation that the negroes were organizing into military bands for the destruction of the white race, a pretext made for the foundation of Democratic armed companies, was wholly untrue, as the evidence shows that not only were the blacka not armed to any extent, but that those who had arms were furnished with inferior and second-hand weapons, and that their leaders, both religious and political, discountenanced the resort to

ious and political, discountenanced the resort to force.

13. That in a sentence it may be asserted that all the statements made that there was any justifiable cause for the recent proceedings in Mississippi are without foundation.

14. That, on the other hand, it is to be said that a majority of the white Democratic voters of the State were engaged in a systematic effort to carry the election, and this with a purpose to resort to all means within their power, including on the part of some of them the murder of prominent persons in the Republican party, both white and black.

15. That the minority, who were opposed to these outrages, and who are far a time overswed and powerless, are members of the Republican party.

16. That the element of society which chiefly committed these outrages on the colored and white Republicans was mainly young men, who have reached manhood since the close of the War, but that they were encouraged in their course by the Democratic leaders, who accepted the political advantages of their scatterers, their scatterers of their scatterers.

Rebellion, and an early and persistent advocate of those fatal political heresies in which the Rebellion had its origin. To her, in as large a degree as to any other State, may be charged justly the direful evils of the War; and when the War was ended, the white inhabitants resisted those measures of equality which were essential to local and general peace and prosperity. They refused to accept the negro as their equal, politically, and for ten years they have selzed every fresh opportunity for a fresh denial of his rights. At last they have regained supremacy in the State by

ACTS OF VIOLENCE, PRAUD, MURDER, fraught with more than all the horrors of open

fraught with more than all the horrors of open war, without its honor, dignity, generosity, or jus-

fraught with more than all the horfors of open war, without its honor, dignity, generosity, or justice.

By them the negro is not regarded as a citizen, and whenever he finds a friend and an ally in his efforts to advance himself in political knowledge or intellectual culture, that friend and ally, whether a native of the State or an immigrant from the North, is treated as a public enemy. The evil consequences of this policy touch and paralyze every branch of industry and the movements of business in every channel.

Mississippi, with its fertile soil, immense natural resources, and favorable commercial position, is in fact more completely excluded from the influence of civilization and capital of the more wealthy and advanced States of the Union than are the diatunt coasts of China and Japan. Men who possess capital are anxious to escape from a State in which freedom of opinion is not tolerated, where active participation in public affairs is punished often with social ostracism, always with business losses, and not infrequently, as the record shows, with exile and the abandonment of property, through fear of death—consequently, lands depreciate in value, the reward of labor more and more uncertain, taxes more and more burdensome, the evils of general disorder are multiplied and intensified, and by an inevitable rule of social and public life, the evils themselves, reacting, increasing the spirit of disorder. Unless this tendency can be arrested, every successive chapter in the annals of that State will be

than the preceding one.

This tendency cannot be arrested by the unaided efforts of the peaceful, patriotic, and law-abiding citizens of the State. There is a small body of native white persons, who, with heroic courage, are maintaining the principles of justice and equality. There is also a small body of men from the North, who, with equal courage, are endeavoring to save the State from anarchy and degradation. If left to themselves, the negroes would co-operate with these two classes.

But arrayed against them all are a majority of the white people, who possess a larger part of the property, who uniformly command leisure, whether individually they possess property or not; who look with contempt upon the black race, and with hatred upon the white men who are their political allies; who are habituated to the use of arms in war and in peace; who, in former times, were accustomed to the exclusive enjoyment of political power, and who now consider themselves degraded by the elevation of the negro to the rank of equality in political affairs.

They have secured power by force, and, if left to themselves, they will,

BY PRAUD AND PORCE, RETAIN IT.

Indeed, the memory of the bloody events of the

themselves, they will,

BY PRAUD AND FORCE, RETAIN IT.

Indeed, the memory of the bloody events of the campaign of 1875, with the knowledge that their opponents can command, on the instant, the presence of organized bodies of armed men at every voting place, will deter the Republican party from any general effort to regain the power wrested from them. These disorders exist also in the neighboring States, and the spirit and ideas which gave rise to the disorders are even more general.

The power of the National Government will be invoked, and honor and duty alike will require its exercise. The nation cannot witness with indiference the dominion of lawlessness and anarchy in a State, with the incident evils, and a knowledge of a State, with the incident evils, and a knowledge of the inevitable consequences. It owes a duty to the citizens of the United States residing in Missis-sippl, and this duty it must perform. It has guar-anteed to the State of Mississippl a republican form of Government, and the guarantee must be made good.

SILVER.

The Transcendent Importance of the Ones tion of its Remonetization.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—There is no question now

undergoing discussion in which the people of the United States ought to feel so great an interest as that in reference to the status which silver coin should assume or be impressed by proper legislation. It is remarkable that a subject of so much importance is excluded from, and neither mentioned nor adverted to in either of the platforms of the two great political parties; and it is equally remarkable that so many men, intelligent upon general subjects, are la-boring either under mishprehension or intense prejudice in repard to this question.

The admirable letter of Thurlow Weed, pub-

lished in THE TRIBUNE of Thursday last, to-

lished in The Tribune of Thursday last, to gether with the newspaper-discussion evoked by it, it is hoped, will attract the attention of thoughtful men, and give a proper direction to this question.

It is manifest that no reliance can be placed upon the professional politicians of either party for the proper settlement of a financial policy. The people themselves must speak out, and demand that the party-shackles upon a financial policy be broken. Cangress will doubtless adjourn without further action upon the subject. Both political parties seem unwilling to take any definite and positive measures, for fear of possible effect upon the approaching Presidential election. Even Mr. Tilden, in his letter of acceptance, written since the agitation of this silver question, makes no reference to it. On the other hand, many of the Republicans in Congress blindly oppose the legislation pro-

mediad named clinche school of the War, but a construction of the conduct of the War but a construction of the conduct of the War but and the conduct of the War but and the war of the war

fore, reserved the right to elect which species of "coin" it would use in payment. This its creditors were bound to know, because "non-nated in the bond." As matter of fact, it cannot be claimed that the takers and holders of these obligations had any other understanding. This is the legal view of the question. How does it appear to the political economist!

It is conceded that the extent and wealth of the undeveloped silver mines of our Territories immense. We have not as yet ascertained therextent. Suffice it to say, it may be assumed at true beyond question that no country on the globe can successfully compete with usin placing in the markets of the world silver builton, or coin of equal finenness and weight, for so low-

we would ordinarily say that whatever product of interest value our people could place in the markets of the world, at a profit above the cost of production, ought to be fostered and encouraged by our Government.

We have, then, the undeveloped mineral in when well as a countilies. Ar Search for Food----Bumbireh---An End

we have, then, the undeveloped mineral in exhaustless quantities.

The stagnation of business, and suspension of almost every species of enterprise, consquent upon the panic, have thrown a large proportion of the laboring classes out of employment. The creditor class, holding the money of the country in control, timorously refuse to allow it circulation, and will take no vestaries which employ labor. Hence results an almost total stagnation of business. Meanwhile the distance between the debfor and creditor classes is increasing. The poor are reduced to greater destitution; the rich are made richer; and the great, respectable middle class—upon which Republican Government must depend, and whose net savings hitherto have been merely nominal—is being forced into the debtor classes. The chasm is daily widening, and must continue to widen during the cristence of present conditions.

Now, let the Government encourage allvemining by coining all bullion which shall be brought to its nights. Let silver be treated just as any other commodity for which there is a demand in the markets of the world.

Should the Government continue the coings of "silver money," thus, and to the extent which the condition of the country requires, i demand for this commodity will spring up, and we will see how quickly all of the industries of the land will be revived by it. It will stimulate quinting of the precious metals to an extent be done anticipation. The stagnation of business, and sus

we will see how quickly all of the industries of the land will be revived by it. It will stimulate mining of the precious metals to an extent be fond anticipation.

That will employ the surplus labor of the country. The market value of legal-tende notes will keep close step, as it does now, with that of "silver coin." The largely speculative and fictitious price of gold will decline to meet the advancing price of "silver coin," until the Government promises-to-pay, which are so derided by the politicians of both parties, will be at par with both "gold and silver coin." When that point shall have been reached, resumption will have become an accomplished fact.

Let the Government take the product of this labor, coin it at its mints, and turn it buck into those toiling hands. It will readily reach and relieve all of the debtor class. It will enforce the employment of capital now held idle by the creditor class. The wheel of all the industries, all over the land, will commence to move. By the force of events, by the law of demand and supply, resumption of specie-payments will have taken place, without a herald, and without the compulsion of a legal enactment; and this will occur just the same whether Congress has or has not fixed by law the time for redemption.

As a Republican, I fear that the leaders of that party, from causes which I fail to understand, will allow their party to be placed upon the defensive on this question of silver coinage; and, and so surely as they do that, their record will render more doubtful the result of the election.

It is said that the further coinage of silver will

It is said that the further coinage of silver will make this country the receptacle of all the silver of the world, to the exclusion of all gold coin. I apprehend no such result. The coin of the Old World is more debased than ours. Besides, such an objection is based upon the assumption that this country cannot compete in the production of silver bullion; which assumption is contrary to the fact. Further than that the subject is entirely within the control of the Government. It alone can "coin money," and if this American industry needs "protection," let it have it.

Government. It alone can "coll money, and if this American industry needs "protection," let it have it.

The argument that further silver coings would be unjust, for the reason, as is alleged, that some denominations of the coin are of under-weight, is without force, because Congress is expressly empowered to regulate the scool and time ness of gold and silver coin. It would seem, however, that the standard silver dollar, as existing when the obligations of the Government were made, should remain unchanged; and that the other denominations might be made to conform to the same standard.

So, also, as to the objection that silver coinge would lead to undue inflation. Congress has control of the volume of the currency and lawful money of the country, and can regulate it so as not to disturb the business of the country.

It is believed, however, that "silver-coin" inflation, in the hands of the debtor and laboring classes in this country, is not the worst of evilito be feared, and would have a direct tendency

EVANSTON.

The Village Trustees met at the village office Tuesday evening, all the Trustees being present. Prof. Fisk, of the University, was present with the petition mentioned in Tux Truscox asking the Trustees to prohibit the keeping of billiard-aslooms in the village. The document had received about a thousand signatures, many of them being those of prominent and influential citizens. It was moved to refer the petition to the Judiciary Committee. President Huse remarked that the evil was a growing one, and the people were anxious that the Board should take some decisive steps toward suppressing it immediately, but nevertheless the petition was referred. A letter was read from the Hon. David Ko-Williams, of Dwight, Ill., stating that he had two sons here at college, and proposed to send another. He believed that one billiard-table did more harm to students than half a dozen liquor-

two sons here at college, and proposed to send another. He believed that one billiard-table did more harm to students than half a dozen liquorsaloons.

The report of the Commissioners was received on the estimates for the improvement of Davis street. They estimated the cost of claying and graveling at 50 cents per running foot, or \$9,500 as a whole. The report was accepted, and it was ordered that the Attorney be instructed to prepare an ordinance for the making of the assessment.

The report of Merril Ladd, as Treasurer of the willage, was presented. It was a detailed statement of the money received and paid out by him as Treasurer, and showed the balance due the village from him to be \$13,633.90, the same being the deficit in connection with his late failure, being on deposit in his bank. The report was accepted, as was his resignation as Treasurer.

A discussion on the billiard question ensued, on motion of Dr. Davis to instruct the Attorney to draw an ordinance prohibiting entirely the keeping of billiard-saloons, or any such gambling devices. The Board is divided orighing question, some of the Trustees believing that it should be useless to prohibit, as, in case of violation, the courts would not sustain them, while they would be sustained in any restrictions they might impose, no matter how severe. On a vote being taken, the resolution was carried and the Attorney ordered to draw the ordinance.

Mr. R. S. King was elected Village Treasurer, and his bond placed at \$75,000. Mr. King is an old and highly respected citizen of Evansion, and his election causes universal satisfaction. Adjourned.

A meeting of the depositors in Ladd's bank was held at the Town-Hall Treeday evening to hear a statement of the condition of affairs from the Assignee. A majority of the depositors were pretent, and also a large number of prominent citizens. Dr. Bannister was elected Chairman, and Mr. Andrew Richmond, the Assignee, read the statement he had prepared. The total indebtedness was shown to be a little over \$100,000. If the

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Shekka's Treachery --- A ... The Savages D

"Go and Die in the N on the Lake in a Sto turn to Camp MANTIGA ISLAND, THREE

REH ISLAND, LAKE VICTORIA 1875.—This expedition which to me seems destined to me with breathless interest thro-fortunes; but since I have been to act the hero of the advent to act the hero of the advent consistent with peace of mind night's rest, however glorious pear on paper, you may to would much rather read of the be an actor in it. FORMER TRIPS CHIL

As I compare my former to journey I am forced to admit mere child's play. The advethrough already, if faithfully good-sized volume, while, I me to the state of t egun our journey as yet. Continuing my narrative of Uganda to Usukuma by the we Niyanza, I resume it from the

letter, viz. : the Kagera we had two canoes belo We had two canoes belong panying our boat as an esco Grand Admiral Magassa she his fleet of thirty canoes, and Kagera River we rested at nigheach at the foot of the Upoint called Kagya. The national control of the coro our reception during our trof Usongora.

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We were nothing loth to our and soon put a distance of ourselves and the hostile best were not yet out of danger, to sweep the beach. So dea armed men near the wate have taken a fearful revenge fully disposed, or had the n Waganda compelled us to our friends, not without to much wordy altercation, en followed us to Musica Isi came, and learning our we sent off three bunches of bented to us, and then left u KINO MTESA!

In the afternoon we sight Magassa, with a large feelowly to a neighboring isla for the night. Desirous of ments i salled from Musica I distant 35 miles. The two canoes accompanied us a malarmed by the aspect of the shouting to us at the same if wind moderated, they would be shouting to us at the same if wind moderated, they would be shouting to us at the same for fortunately found a snug, The light we discovered was some Sumbireh fishertmen were so hungry that they refood, to the great alarm and I restrained my veople, and the fishermen by paying a citiy of fish sufficient for a deboat's crew.

HIGH-PRICED

When daylight came we for foot of a huge, beetling cliff we had taken sheiter near formed by overhanging roo blackened with the snoke of tives of the island came do out wisps of green gras and friendliness. But, friendly enough, they in their demands that by their friendship, and was at noon, with every prospe us, unless Bumbireh Island Isla

from the shore.

We belted at the dista shore, and I observed the the native changed, as the affaiblity and friendlines usual friendly greetings, at ashore in such tones as discorn from our minds. No the keel of the boat ground friendly natives rushed in boat and drugged her high son board. The reader may

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VANSTON. ees met at the village office the Trustees being present. University, was present with

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STANLEY.

The African Explorer's Survey of the Victoria Niyanza.

fixciting Adventures --- Driven Away from Wakongo by Unfriendly Natives.

Af Search for Food---The Island of Bumbireh --- An Encounter with Sable Furies.

Shekka's Treachery .-- A Running Fight ... The Savages Discomfited.

"Go and Die in the Niyanza!"-Adrift on the Lake in a Storm-Safe Return to Camp at Last.

Correspondence New York Herald.

MARTIGA ISLAND, THREE MILES FROM BUMBI-REH ISLAND, LAKE VICTORIA NIYANZA, July 29, 1875.—This expedition which you have intrusted to me seems destined to meet with adventures to me seems destined to meet with adventures more than enough. When a boy I loved to read books of adventure and travel, especially of the Mayne Reld type, and followed their several heroes with breathless interest through, all their varied fortunes; but since I have been compelled, lately, to act the hero of the adventure oftener than is consistent with peace of mind and a comfortable night's rest, however glorious a thing it may appread to the state of the state my word for it. pear on paper, you may take my word for it I would much rather read of the adventure than be e an actor in it.

PORMER TRIPS CHILD'S PLAY. As I compare my former trip to Ujiji with this journey I am forced to admit that the former was mere child's play. The adventures we have gone through already, if faithfully related, would fill a good-sized volume, while, I may say, we have but egun our journey as yet.

CONTINUED FROM HIS LAST. Continuing my narrative of our journey from Uganda to Usukuma by the western shore of Lake Nicanza. I resume it from the point I left off in my

rule.
We had two canoes belonging to Mtesa accom

we had two canoes belonging to Mtesa accompanying our boat as an escort, until the dilatory Grand Admiral Magassa should overtake us with his facet of thirty canoes, and the day we left the Kagers River we rested at night on a smooth, sandy beach at the foot of the Usongoro plateau, at a point called Kagya. The natives were friendly and disposed to be hospitable, so that we argued well for our reception during our travels along the coast of Usongora.

The next afternoon we camped at Makongo, and received an apparently friendly welcome by the natives, each of whom was engaged as we landed in the grave occupation of imbibing bombe, or beer, by means of long straw pipes, exactly as we take a "sherry-cobbler" or a "mint-julep" in the United States. The chief slightly recled as he came forward to salute me, and his eyes had that uncertain gaze which seemed to hint that he saw double, or two white men when there was only one. However, he and his people were good-natured, and contented with our arrival.

A THREATENING DEMONSTRATION.

About 10 p. m. we were all awakened from sleep by a furious dramming, accompanied now and then by shrill yells. The Waganda said that this drumming and yelling was in welcome to the white stranger. I did not believe them, and therefore put my people on their guard, ordered them to load their guns and place them under their sleeping mats, and arranged all my own in a handy and safe position. Except the continued drumming and yelling, nothing occurred curing the night, out at daybreak we found ourselves in presence of about 500 warriors, armed with bow, shield, and spear, who had crept quietly near the camp, and then had stood up in a semicircle, preventing all escape save by water. I was so astonished by this sudden apparition of such a large body of armed men that I could barely believe that we were still in Mtesa's territory.

Silence That Meant Danger.

SILENCE THAT MEANT DANGER.

There was also something very cursons in their demeanor. For there was no houting, yelling, or frantic behavior, as we had several times witnessed on the part of savages when about to commit themselves by a desperate deed. They all wore a composed though a stern and determined aspect. It was a terrible moment to us. We knew not what to make of these hundreds of armed savages, who persisted in being silent, and gave no hint as to their intentions, unless the forest of spears might be taken as a clear, unmistakable, and explicit hint that their object was a bloody one. We feared to make a movement lest it might precipitate a catastrophe which might possibly averted; and we remained a few minutes silently surveying each other.

other.

ORDERED AWAY BY THE CHIEF.

The silence was soon broken, however, by the appearance of the chief who had welcomed us (though he was then incbriated) the evening before. He had a long stick in his hand, which he fourished before the faces of the savages, and by this means drove them several paces backward. He then came forward, and, striking the boat, ordered us to get off, and he himself lent a hand to shove the boat into the lake.

As the boat glided into the water, another chief came forward and asked us what we meant by drawing our boat up so far on their beach. We replied that we had done it to protect the boat from the surf, and were about to add more reasons when the first chief cut the matter short by ordering us to shove off and go and camp on Musica Island, distant 4 miles, whither he would follow us with food.

GLAD TO GET OFF.

distant 4 miles, whither he would follow us with food.

GLAD TO GET OFF.

We were nothing joth to over such good connsel, and soon put a distance of 100 yards between purselves and the hostile beach. As the Waganda were not yet out of danger, we prepared our guns io sweep the beach. So dense was the crowd of armed men near the water-line, that we might have taken a fearful revenge had we becon so vengerully disposed, or had the necessity of saving the Waganda compelled us to fire. Happily though, our friends, not without loud remonstrance and much wordy altercation, embarked in safety and followed us to Musira Island. Here the chief came, and learning our wants amo our objects, sent off three bunches of bananas, which he presented to us, and then left us to our fate.

KING MIESA'S FLEET.

In the afternoon we sighted our Grand-Admiral Magassa, with a large fleet of cances, paddling slowly to a neighboring island, where he camped for the night. Desirous of quickening his movements I sailed from Musira Island for Alice Island, distant 35 miles. The two chiefs of our escorting cances accompanied us a mile or two, and then, slarmed by the aspect of the weather, turned back, shouting to us at the same time that, as soon as the wind moderated, they would follow us.

A FISH-SUPPER.

saouting to us at the same time that, as soon as the wind moderated, they would follow us.

A FISH-SUPPER.

It was near midnight when we arrived at Alice Island, and, by steering for a light on shore, we fortunately found a snug, well-sheltered cove. The light we discovered was that of a fire made by some Bumbirch fishermen curing fish. My men were so hungry that they resolved to-seize this food, to the great alarm and terror of its owners. I restrained my oeople, and quieted the fears of the fishermen by paying a double price for a quantity of fish sufficient for a day's provisions for the boat's crew.

HIGH-PRICED EDIBLES.

When daylight came we found ourselves at the foot of a huge, beedling cliff, and discovered that we had taken shelter near a kind of penthouse formed by overhanging rocks, which were now blackened with the shoke of many fires. The natives of the island came down to visit us, holding out wisps of green grass as a sign of peace and friendliness. But, though they were friendly enough, they were so extortionate in their demands that we gained nothing by their friendship, and were compelled to depart at noon, with every prospect of starvation before a, unless Bumbirch Island (a large and populous island lying southwest of Alice Island about 25 miles), to which I determined to sail, furnished us with food.

Amid rain, thunder, lightning, and a sounding.

Amid rain, thunder, lightning, and a sounding surf on all sides, we dropped another under the lee of Pocock's Island about midnight. It rained and thundered throughout the night, and we had much trouble to keep our boat affoat by constant bailing.

At daybreak we hurried away from our dangerous auchorage before a steady, strong breeze from the northeast, and within three hours drew near the comfortable little cove near the village of Kajuri, at the southeastern extremity of Bumbireh Island. As we looked on the plenty which green slopes, garnished with inrge groves of Bunanas and dotted with herds of fat cattle, promised, we anticipated an abundance of good food, ripe bananas, a fat goat, a large supply of milk, and other things good for famishing men. But we were disappointed to hear the large number of people on the plateau above the village shouting their war-cry.

TO EAT OE DIE.

Still we pressed nearer the beach; hunger-gave

Still we pressed nearer the beach; hunger gave us much confidence, and a rich tribute, we were sure, would pacify the most belligerent Chief. Perceiving that we persisted in approaching their shore, the people rashed down the slope of the platean toward us. Prudence whispered to me to at least get ready our guns, which I accordingly did, and then rowed slowly toward the beach, certain that, if hostilities began, indications of such would appear in time to enable us to withdraw from the shore.

A SAVAGE RUSE.

natives required to perform this feat when I state that the boat, baggage, and crew weighed nearly 4,000 pounds.

that the boat, baggage, and crew weighed nearly 4,000 pounds.

A TERRIBLE MOMENT.

Twice I raised my revolver to kill and be killed; but the crew restrained me, saying it was premature to fight, as these people were friends, and all would be right. Accordingly I sat down in the stern-sheets and waited patiently for the decisive moment. The savages fast increased in numbers, and the hubbub grew greater. Violent language and more violent action we received without comment or word on our part. Spears were held in their hands as if on the launch; arrows were drawn to the head and pointed at each of us with frenzied looks and eyes almost bursting out of their sockets.

The BLACK FURIES.

The apparently friendly savages seemed to be

THE BLACK FURIES.

The apparently friendly savages seemed to be now personited furica. Throughout all the scenes of civilized and savage life which I have witnessed, I never saw mad rage or wild fury painted so true before on human features. It led them to the verge of absurdity even. They struck the ground and the boat, stamped, foamed at the mouth, gnashed their teeth, slashed the air with their spears, but they shed no blood. The Chief Shekka prevented this, reserving that pleasure, I presume, for a more opportune time, when a new excitement would be required.

EFFORTS FOR PEACE. Our interpreters, in the meantime, were by no means idle; they employed to the utmost whatever gifts of persuasion nature had endowed them with and fear created in them, without, however, exhibiting any servility or meanness. Indeed, I was struck to admiration by the manly way in which they stated our objects and purposes in traveling on the Niyanza, and by the composure of their bearing. The savages themselves observed this, and commented on it with surprise. This calm behavior of the crew and interpreters acted as a sedative on the turbulence and ranting violence of the savages, though it broke out now and then, sputtering fiffully with the wildest of gestures and most murderous demonstrations.

fully with the wildest of gestures and most murderous demonstrations.

THREE MORTAL HOURS.

For three hours I sat in the stern-sheets of the boat, observing all these preliminaries of a tracedy which I felt sure was about to be enacted, silens, except now and then communicating a suggestion to the interpreters, and seemingly an unconcerned spectator. But I was not idle. I wished to impose on the savages/by my behavior. I was busily planning a resistance and an escape. As we were in their power, if only remained for us to be quiet until they preceded to acts of wiolence, and in the meanting endeavor to purchase peace, or at least postpode the strife.

SHEKKA'S TREACHERY.

meanting endeavor to purchase peace, or at least postpode the strife.

SHEKKA'S TREACHERY.

Conformably with these ideas, the interpreters were instructed to offer cloths and beads to the chief Shekka, who appeared to have despotic authority over all, judging from the reverential and ready obedience paid to his commands. Shekka demanded four cloths and ten necklaces of large beads as his price for permitting us to depart in peace. They were paid to him. Having secured them, he ordered his people to seize our oars, which was done before we understood what they were about. This was the second time that Shekka had acted cunningly and treacherously, and a load, jeering laugh from his people showed him how much they appreciated his wit.

A PROSPECTIVE HONEY-PEAST.

After seizing the oars, Shekka and his people slowly went to their village to eat their moon-meal, and to discuss what other measures should be adopted towards the strangers. A woman came near us, and told us to eat honey with Shekka, as it was the only way to save our lives, for Shekka and his people had determined to kill us and take everything we had. The coxawain of the boat was sent to proffer terms of brotherhood to Shekka. The coxawain was told to be at ease, no harm was intended us, and on the next day Shekka promised he and his people should eat honey and make lasting and sure brotherhood with us.

NOT OVER-TRUSTPUL.

The coxswain was told to be at ease, no farm was intended us, and on the next day Shekka promised he and his people should eat honey and make lasting and sure brotherhood with us.

NOT OVER-TRUSTFUL.

The coxswain returned to us with triumphant looks, and he speedily communicated his own assurance to the crew. But I checked this over-confidence and trustfulness in such cunning and treacherous people, and told them to trust in nothing save our own wit, and by no means to leave the neighborhood of the boat, for their next act would be to seize the guns in the same manner as they seized the oars. Immediately the crew saw the truth of this suggestion, and I had no reason to complain that they paid no heed to my words.

"GOING TO CUT YOUR THROATS."

At 3 p. m. the natives began to assemble on the ridge of a low hill about a hundred yards from the boat, and presently drums were heard beating the call to war, until within half an hour about 500 warriors had gathered around Shekka, who was sitting down addressing his people. When he had done, about fifty rashed down and took our drum, and kindly told us to get our guns ready for sight, as they were coming presently to cut our throats.

A RUSH FOR LIFE.

As soon as I saw the savages had arrived in the presence of Shekka with our drum, I shouted to my men to push the boat into the water. With one desperate effort my crew of eleven men seized the boat as if she had been a mere toy and shot her into the water. The impetus they had given caused her to drag them all into deep water. In the meantime, the savages, uttering a furious howl of disappointment and baffled rage, came rushing in a whirlwind toward the water's edge.

I discharged my elephant-rifle, with its two large conical balls, into their midst; and then, assisting one of the crew into the boat, told him to help the fellows in while I contined to fight. My double-barreled shotgun, loaded with buckshot, was next discharged with terrible effect; for, without drawing a single bow or launching a single spear, they ret

THE ELEPHANT-RIPLE'S WORK.

out with my rifles the most prominent and boldest of the enemy.

The ELEPHANT-RIFLE'S WORK.

Twice in succession I succeeded in dropping men determined on launching the canoes, and, seeing the Sub-Chiefs who had commanded the party that took the drum, I took deliberate aim with my elephant-rifle at him. That bullet, as I have since been told, killed the Chief, and his wife and infant, who happened to be standing a few paces behind him; and the extraordinary result had more effect on the superstitious minds of the natives than all previous or subscuent shots.

EXPLOSIVE BALLS.

On getting out of the cove we saw two canoes loaded with men coming out in pursuit from another small cove. I permitted them to come within 100 yards of us, and this time I used the elephant-rifle with explosive balls. Four shots killed five men and sank the canoes.

"GO AND DIE IN THE NIYANZA!"

This decisive affair disheartened the enemy, and we were left to pursue our way unmolested, not, however, without hearing a ringing voice shouting opt to us, "Go and die in the Niyanza!"

COUTING LOSSES.

When the savages counted their losses, they found fourteen dead and eight wounded with buckshot, which I consider to be very dear payment for the robbery of eight ash-oars and a drum, though barely equivalent, in our estimation, to the intended massacre of ourselves.

OUT ON THE LAKE.

Favored by a slight breeze from the land, we hoisted our sail, and by night were 8 miles southeast of Bumbireh. A little after dusk the breeze died, and we continued on our course paddling. All night I kept the men hard at work, making, however, but little progress through the water. At this sime we had a strong breeze from the northwest, and we sped before it at the rate of 5 knots an hour. At sunset we were about 25 miles off. Bumbirch, and by noon were about 12 miles northeast of Sosua or Gosua Island, and, if the breeze continued favorable, we hoped to be able to make a haven some time before midnight. But the breeze, about 8 p. m., rose to a ferce gale, and,

The Hospital Amphitheatre Ordered to Be Built.

western extremity of Wiro, a peninsula of Ukerewe, and rode on the gray waters of Speke Guif, the distant shore-line of Usukuma bounding the view south about 22 miles of. A strongheal wind rising, we turned into a small bay in Wiro Peninsula, where we purchased meat, potatoes, milk, honey, ripe and green bananas, eggs, and poultry; and, while our boat was at anchor, cooked these dolicacles on board, and ate with such relish and appetite as only starving men can properly appreciate, grateful to Providence and kindly disposed to all men.

BAILSTONES BIG AS FILBERTS.

At midnight, taking advantage of a favorable wind, we set sail for Usukuma. About 3 a. m. we were nearly in mid-guif, and here the fickle wind failed us; and then, as if resolved we should taste to the utmost all its power, it met us with a tempest of hallstones as large as filberts from the north-northeast. The sky was robed in inky blackness; not a star was visible; vivid lightnings, accompanied by loud thunder-crashes, and waves which tossed us up and down as though we were imprisoned in a gourd, lent their terrors to this fearful night. Arrangements for the Purchase of Furniture for the Institution.

Commissioners Burdick and McCaffrey Have an 'Aromment

blackness; not a star was visible; vivid lightnings, accompanied by lond thunder-crashes, and waves which tossed us up and down as though we were imprisoned in a gourd, lent their terrors to this fearful night.

Again we let she boat drift whither it might, as all our efforts to keep on our course were uscless and vain. Indeed, we began to think that the curse of the people of Bumbirch, "Go and die in the Niyanza," might be realized after all, though I had much faith in the staunch boat which Messenger, of Teddington, so conscientiously built.

Agray, cheerless, raw morning dawned at last, and we discovered ourselves to be 10 miles north of Ruwoms, and 20 miles northwest of Kagenyi, at which latter place my camp was situated. We put forth our best efforts, hoisted sail, snd, though the wind was but little in our favor at first, it soon rewarded our perseverance, and mertily-rashing, tall waves came booming astern of us, so that we sailed in triumph along the well-known shores of Usukuma straight to camp. Shouts of swelcome greeted in triumph along the well-known shores of Usukuma straight to camp. Shouts of flavs, and the land seemed alive with leaping forms of glad-hearted men, for we had been fifty-seven days absent from our people, and many a false rumor of our death, strengthened each day as our absence grew longer, was now dissipated by the appearance of the Lady Alice, sailing joyously to the port of Kagehyi.

JOYFUL GREETING.

As the keel grounded over, fifty men bounded to the water, dragged me from the boat, and danced me round camp on their shoulders, amid much laughter, chapping of hands, grote-sque wriggling of human forms, and Saxon hurrahing. Having vented their joy, they set me down and formed a circle, many mon deep, to hear the news, which was given with less detail than I have the honor to write to you. So ended the exploration of Lake Victoria Niyanza. THE AMPHITHEATRE.

write to you. So ended the exploration of Lake Victoria Niyanza.

THE GREAT DIVIDE.

New Fork Herald, Ang. 9 (Editorial).

From Mr. Stanley's researches on that great divide, as we may call it, lying between the Lakes Albert and Victoria, it is itself a country of many beautiful lakes and of lofty mountains, fertile valleys and plains, inhabited by warlike tribes of savages, through whose dominions there is no passage to the intruding stranger except at the head of a powerful army. In the drainage of this divide tributary to the Victoria Lake, and in the Kagera, River, which is a chain of lakes, Mr. Stanley thinks he has discovered the true parent of the Victoria Nile, from the comparatively heavy volume of the stream. We adhere, however, to his first opinion, that in the Shimeeyu, which, rising below the fourth degree of south latitude, after a course of over 400 miles northward, is discharged into the Victoria Lake, we have the real head stream of the Nile.

The mental interestics to the stream of the Nile.

stream of the Nile.

PALE-PACED AFRICANS.

The most interesting to the ethnologist of all the discoveries of Mr. Stanley is the pale-faced race of evidently aboriginal Africans, inhabiting the temperate climate of the elevated slopes of the great mountain Gambaragara. Our trustworthy explorer says that he has seen some half-a-dozen of these people; that they are a handsome race, and some of the women are singularly beautiful; that their hair is kinky, but inclined to brown in color; that they have regular features and thin lips; but that "their noses, though well shaped, are thick at the point."

A LAND OF WONDERS.

that 'their noses, though well shaped, are thick at the point."

A LAND OF WONDERS.

Usongoro, a country bordering on Lake Albert, Mr. Stanley describes from report 'as a very land of wonders,' with its salt lakes, its hills of rocksalt, its plains encrusted with salt and alkali, its large dogs of extraordinary ferceity, 'and a race of such long-legged natives that ordinary mortals regard them with surprise and awe."

GEOGRAPHICAL RESULTS.

Turning to the geographical results of these explorations of Mr. Stanley within the equatorial basis of the Nile, he has definitely determined the area, the length and breadth, the configuration, the coast-line, the affluents and outlets of the great Victoria Lake, and the character of the great victoria Lake, and the character of the countries and of the numerous savage tribes on its borders. He has also penetrated farther into the elevated plateau between the two great lakes, Victoria and Albert, and has learned more of its geographical features, its natural curiosities, and its warlike tribes than any preceding explorer. In all these trying and perilous labors, and particularly in the friendly relations established with the King, or Emperor, Mteea, Mr. Stanley has opened the way for the Christian missionary, colonist, and trader.

STANLEY'S PUTURE LINE OF OPERATIONS.

In letters from Mr. Stanley that remain for publication, we are informed that his future line of operations is undetermined; but that, after a reconnoissance of Lake Tanganyika, in his admirable yacht, the Lady Alice, he may strike northward and endeavor to reach Lake Albert from its western side.

TURGIS AND CUSTER.

Against Him Provoked by His Criticisms upon Custer.

Gen. Sturgis, Colonel of the Seventh Cavalry, publishes a long communication in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of Aug. 9, in reply to charges made against him, by various newspaper-correspondents, in connection with his defeat by Forrest in June, 1884,—such charges having been drawn out by Sturgis' hostile criticism of Custer's generalship in the battle of the Little Big Horn. Gen. Sturgis says:

What is the head and front of my offending? Simply this: that in a moment of intense excitement, superinduced by a great grief (Sen. Sturgis' son was killed in the Custer masagarel, logether with the scene of sor ventured to express my feelings and opinions as to the manner in which all this suffering was brought about. I felt that three hundred men and officers of my own regiment—and among them my own son—had been uselessly ascrificed, and I said so. Gen. Sheridan, in his telegram of the 7th of July.

In a study with Gen. Sheridan for having said this? I said that these officers and then were sacrificed through ignorance of the Indian character on the part of the commander. The New York Heralds did. "The cardinal mistake of this business is in the underrating of landian powel." and have misungerstood this Indian business:" and yet who has found fault with the New York Heralds?

After stating, "I had no desire nor intention at any time to rush out into the world either with my private griefs, or my private opinion as to the causes which led to the massacre on the Little Big Horn, "Gen. Sturgis continues:

However I may have been reported, I have made no assault upon Gen. Custer's personal or private character. On the contrary, I have paid amble and willing irribute to his undaunted courage; and, although aff I and was said in moments of more than ordinary excitement, still I have not made use of a single expression, as to facts, which her on ophistically true, and Custer possessed unbounded and selfish ambition; I say so now. I have said his knowledge of Indian warfare was extremely limited and overrated; is any a now. H

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Mr. Fanning Explains Why Edwin Walker's Bid Should Not Be Accepted.

The County Commissioners held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon, President Johnson in the chair; present, the full Board.

The majority and minority reports of the Special Committee to consider the propriety of constructing corridors and an amphitheatre in the County Hos-pital were taken up. The former recommended that the amphitheatre be built in accordance with the plans furnished by Mr. Cochrane, and the latter that only the corridors be constructed.

Mr. Holden moved the adoption of the majority report. He stated that, at the last meeting, on his motion the whole matter had been referred to this meeting in order to give him an opportunity to produce a bond in accordance with his statement made at that time. He had procured a bond guaranteeing the payment procured a bond guaranteeing the payment of \$1,500 a year, which was 7 per gent on \$21,000. The sale of tickets to students for the privileges of the amphitheatre might reach many thousands of dollars, all of which, ower and above the \$1,500, would go into the County Treasury; and the \$1,500 would also; but the signers of the bond guaranteed the payment of that.

The bond is signed by Joseph W. Freer, Henry M. Lyman, James P. Ross, Edwin Powell, Thomas D. Fitch, and R. G. Bogue.

Mr. Guenther hoped the students of other colleges besides Rush would be allowed to avail themselves of the advantages of the amphitheatre. All should be on an equal footing.

The President remarked that the Board had full control of the matter.

should be on an equal rooting.

The President remarked that the Board had full control of the matter.

Mr. Hoiden said persons would not be respected. The students in every college in the city or in the State, if they came to Chicago, could, by paying the fees, have access to the amphitheatre.

The President put the question on the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. Lonergan desired the bond to be referred to the Judiciary Committee for investigation as to its sufficiency.

The Chairman presumed every one knew the signers, and that they were dinancially responsible.

Mr. Lonergan withdrew his motion.

The majority report was adopted,—yeas, 9; nays, 5,—as follows;

Yeas—Burdick, Carroll, Cenly, Guenther, Holden, McCaffrey, Schmidt, Tabor, Johnson.

Mr. Holden moved that the Joint Committee on Buildings and Hospitals be suthorized to advertise for bids to do the work contemplated by the report.

Mr. Burdick wanted to know when and for how

Mr. Burdick wanted to know when and for how ong the Committee should advertise.
The President said it would be left to the dis-The motion was agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.

The following petition was then read:

Chicago, Aug. 10.—To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Cook County—Green Extrement: I beg leave to call your attention to my bid for the cutting, setting, and furnishing of stone for the Cook County Court-House, and ask of you to award me the contract, for the following reasons:

First—Because I am \$100.000 lower than the amount the majority of your Committee recommends paying to Edwin Walker.

Second—Because I have had a much greater experience in cut-stone contracting than Edwin Walker, and stand ready to prove that I have done ten times the amount of work in that line.

Third—I ofter a bond signed by thirteen of the best men in the City of Chicago, representing over \$3,000,

men in the City of Unicago, representing over so, occ. 500.

Fourth—I offer as additional security a lien or mortgage (hereby attached) to the county of one of the best quarries in Lemont,—a quarry that for the past three years has produced a larger quanty of sione than has been quarried from E. Walker's quarry, and is controlled and run by thoroughly practical men who agree to furnish me every foot of stone required in the Court-House.

trolled and run by thoroughly practical men who agree to furnish me every foot of stone required in the Court-House.

Firth—If my bid is accepted you will save the city and county \$4.80,000, as the part of the building you now propose letting contains only one-third of the stone work required for the entire building.

Sixth—Because my bid is made in every respect to comply with the requirements of your advertisement, while E. Walker's bid is entirely informal, you having no bid from him for the entire work of cutting, setting, and furnishing stone, the amount, \$685,000, being arrived at by averaging his bid on rough stone and adding his cutting bid. If a larger quantity of large stone is required than the architect's estimate, the cost would be materially increased. Then, again, no man can estimate at all actually the amount of wastage on such a building. Some bidders chaim that it will take \$6,000, yet of the containt of the property of the pr

or any other building in the city of Chicago. Hopping will treat the fairly in the matter, I am respectful yours.

Accompanying the above was the following: Accompanying the above was the following:
Cuicaco, Aug. 9. 1876.—P. Funning, Eq., You can
state to the County Commissioners of Cook County that
we will give their the same security to our quarry that
the United States Government asks, or we will mortgage our quarry to the county as security that we will
furnish you all the stone for the erection of the CourtHouse.

By S. S. Kimball, Secretary and Treasurer.

And still the following:

And still the following:

GENTLEMEN: The following are the names of the bondsmen I offer if the contract is awarded to me: John O'Niel, John McHugh, James Walsh, Charles Walsh, John McArthur, Michael Kerwin, Michael Kenley, John Alston, John E. McMahon, James Steel, Emanuel Earnahaw, Patrick M. Henesy, and Clark Lipe.

CHARLES A. ORLEANS,

another bidder, presented a communication protesting against the making of the award for cut stone to Edwin Walker without considering the responsibility of his (Orleans') security. He was prepared, according to his bid, to do the work, and protested against the County Board throwing away \$500,000 in order to give the work to Edwin Walker.

A similar communication was read from Messrs. Earnshaw & Gobel, also bidders, in which they set forth that they had not only been treated wrongly, but that the bid of Walker was informal, and to award him the contract would be a great public wrong.

Messrs. Cummings and Hinckley, in the interest

but time the bid of Walker was informal, and to award him the contract would be a great public wrong.

Messrs. Cummings and Hinckley, in the interest of the Bedford, Ind., quarry, were next heard in a lengthy communication. They maintained that their bid was lower than Walker's, that they had a better stone, and that their responsibility was beyond dispute.

All of the communications were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service.

MR. HOLDEN

said, from the tenor of the communications, especially the last one, it would appear that a report had been made recommending the award of the contract to Edwin Walker. He had heard of no such report and no such action, and he thought, until a report was made to the Board, it was entirely unnecessary for people to become alarmed over the stone question. He believed it would be a long time before a report of the kind would be made, although he did not know what the Committee had in contemplation.

MR. BURDICK

remarked that the people had good cause to be alarmed, and it was very proper that they should send in their communications. The gentleman (Holden) said he didn't know that there was going to be any such report made. He didn't know what was going on then; no one could tell what would take place in five minutes. It was generally understood that there was to be such a report submitted; it was a fact that it was written; and, if he (Holden) did not know it, he was not so well informed as the gentlemen who had written the communications and sent them in.

The President—There is nothing before the Board.

Mr. Carroll—I have not seen the report yet.

The President—There is nothing before the Board.

Mr. Carroll—I have not seen the report yet.

The President—There is nothing before the Board.

which is a contract to the contract of the con

lowed to read it on account of the noise made by McCaffrey in his calls for the original contract. Finally the original document was secured and read, which gave the lie to Eccaffrey's charge that Mr. Burdick had signed it. The facts were that Mr. Burdick had signed the contractor's bond, certifying only to the character thereof. In the course of his remarks he referred in very positive terms to a resolution adopted by the Board in 1874 in reference to the contract.

In reply Mr. Holden inquired if Mr. Burdick had called the resolutions he had referred to in his remarks "thieves."

Mr Burdick—Yes, twin thieves.

Mr. Holden—I thought you called men thieves. Mr. Burdick—I might have done so. Mr. Cleary—That is a pretty broad assertion.

Mr. McCaffrey—The gentlemen said there was an infamous steal. According to Egan's bond, he (Burdick) had a hand in it.

Mr. Cleary inquired what Cook County was going to make out of the argument between the two gentlemen about what had occurred two or three years ago, and trying to corrupt the new members of the Board. [Laughter.] He had never heard there was a ring soul he beard about it the other day, and he believed it now.

Mr. Burdick—Do you believe it?

Mr. Cleary—The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. [Laughter.] If the gentlemen have a difficulty let them take pistols and go out on the prairle and settle it. [Laughter.] Both the gentlemen are out of order.

The President—Correct.

The Board then adjourned.

A Moral Lesson in Saguache.

A long, lean, lantern-jawed, lop-cared chap, with a slouch hat and a squeaking voice, entered a saloon on Grand avenue, and, gaining the attion of half-a-dozen tender-feet, just in from the Summit, said: Summit, said:
"Gentlemen, how many of you will drink at my expense!"
"I will!" was repeated by the crowd in

chorus.
"This proves to you, gentlemen," continued he, putting down anickel for his own beer, "how little can be depended on first impressions. You love menow, filled with the anticipation of a good square drink. Your anticipations will be b and then you will hate me. Let this be a great moral lesson to you."

They gave him the grand bounce in a hurry, but the moral lesson was there all the same.

CITY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-\$5,000-3 CENTRAL PARK VILLAS, Por SALE—50,000—3 CENTRAL PARK VILLAS, Ince, with all modern improvements, and cheap.
\$4,500—3 two-story and basement brick houses, all modern improvements, at a barrain.
\$4,000—2 new starcs on West Lakest., with dwellings above; now ready.
\$10,000—A go of planing mill, all complete and well located; or will exchange.

Room 3, 134 Madison-st.

POR SALE—2-STORY NEW BRICK HOUSES AND Lots on Elk Grove-st., near Wood. Price only 81, 850 each, on easy terms. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

each, on easy terms. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

POR SALE—A NO. 1 BUSINESS PROPERTY PAYing a good income at a bargain; don't loose the chance. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearbornst., Room 3.

POR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS:

To feet, a corner, on State-st., near Van Buren.
50 feet on State-st., near Harrison.
40 feet on State-st., near Hubbard-court.
Each of the above-mentioned lots will be sold cheap.
J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

TOR SALE—SOME VALUABLE FRONTS ON Ogden-av.; corner lots. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 125 Dearborn-st.

TOR SALE—\$0.00 YALUABLE FRONTS ON Ogden-av.; corner lots. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 125 Dearborn-st.

TOR SALE—\$0.00 YALUABLE FRONTS ON TROUBLE CONTROL OF TROUBE CONTROL OF TROUBLE CONTROL O condition. Call and see it.

FOR SALE—150 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., EAST
front, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.
Will sell cheap and on very easy terms. J. HENRY &
JACOB WElt, 146 Dearborn-st., Boom 3.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS, NEW TWO-story houses 4 and 6 rooms and 50 feet lot for \$800 and \$1,000, near depot, school, &c., on easy monthly payments. It will pay to call get particulars of T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Bulding. Hfll. 4 Lakeside Building.

POR SAIE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT,
one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from
Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property
in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train
already on. IRA BEOWN, 142 Lasalie-st., Room 4. FOR SALE—\$100, \$15 DOWN, \$5 MONTHLY—BUYS
a beautiful lot at Arlington Heights; good openings
for work or business; fine residence property and cheapest in the market. R. BIGSBY, 18 Otts Block, CHAS.
MILLER, 88 Washington-st., Room 2. FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORTH SHORE RES Idences. Have list of good exchanges and good cash bargains. E. L. CANFIELD, 50 Lasalle-st.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE IN GLENCOE.
Nice new cottage, 22x44, with bay window, aliding-doors, mantels, etc. A 1 lot, 180x172. \$2,500. MOR-TON CULVEE, 138 Randolph-st., Room 4. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-FARM-OR EXCHANGE FOR MER chandise. WM. TINNEY, Spring Creek, Adams

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED—FOR A CASH CUSTOMER, A LOT from 40 to 50 feet on Wabash-av., between Jack-son and Madison-ats. Apply to J. HENRY A JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-VERY CHEAP-A 10 ROOM DWELL-ing. No. 628 West Madison-st.. near Ashland-av. Key next door. T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Building. TO RENT-NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND CARS, an octagon stone-front, new, all improvemnts, \$40. Two-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, \$35. Flats \$12 to \$20, all well located and very convenient. CHARLES N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT-FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE TWOstory brick building corner of Fourtcenth-st, and
Indiana-sv., with or without machinery for manufacturing purposes. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT_ROOMS. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, DAY OR WEEK, to ladies or gents, at 518 State-st.

TO RENT-SIX-ROOM FLATS ON SECOND floor in new building 318 and 322 State-st. W. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11. TO RENT - FURNISHED - ELEGANT FRONT rooms on lake front, Michigan-av.; private family references. Address C 35, Tribune office. TO RENT-COOL FRONT ROOMS, NICELY FUR-nished, cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-st. TO RENT-ONLY \$10, WITH FURNITURE FOR a sale very cheap of 5 large, alry rooms, 1 floor, everything complete for housekeeping. 338 Mohawkst., 3 blocks from Lincoln Park gate. et., 3 blocks from Lincoln Park gate.

TO RENT—16 OGDEN-AV., OPPOSITE UNION Park, between Randolph and Washington-sts., three very destrable rooms, two en suite, fronting the park; furnished or unfurnished, as desired; gas, use of bath-room, and croquet grounds included; good board at the next door; also safe, storage for furniture.

TO RENT—AT DESPLAINES HOUSE—EUROPEAN plan, nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite, by the day or month. 114 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT-PART OF FIRST FLOOR AND BASEment of southeast corner Mource and Market-sts.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-THE LARGE TWO-STORY AND BASEment building, with vacant lot and barn, No. 541 Archer-av., well-suited for boarding-house, saloon, grocery, or any respectable business; will be rented cheap to responsible party. Apply 33 South Water-st.

WANTED-TO BENT.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN 24
Syears of age: has had eight years' experience in dry
frodes permanent situation the object. Address CA. SITUATION WANTED-BY A DRUG CLERK OF a years experience; best of reference furnished. Call on or address G. H. WINNIE, Pomeroy's Democrat. CITUATION WANTED - BY A FIRST-CLASS Soperator and retoucher, also A No. 1 in ink and water colors, 15 years' experience; permanent engagement; city or country. Would rent gallery, with privilege of buying. Address for five days X 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED engineer; good city reference given. Address P 57, Tribune office. SITUATION, WANTED-BY A. B. M'LEAN, A first-class cutter and practical tailor. Address 12.1 Conchmen, Tenmsters, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young Dane of three years' experience. Address J. SIMONSEN, 296 West Eric-st. SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man that thoroughly understands the care of horses; and can milk and give references. Address Seq. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN IN A hotel or dining-room. Inquire at 119 West Indi-SITUATIONS WANTED _ FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN GIRL
to small private family, for general housework.
Address four days, 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE
young girl, to do cooking in a private family; is
competent. Address by letter. Q 10, Tribune office. competent. Address by letter, Q to Tribune omee.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL FOR
general hobsework, in a small family. Please call
at 64 West Indiana-st., for two days. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework, or second-work. Please call at 139 North Erie-st. call at 139 North Eriess.

STUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE.
Work, by a competent woman. 441 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS
laundress to do geneal housework and plain cooking.
Address W 8, Trioune office. CITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD PLEASAN'S German girl for second work; is willing and capable; would go to Hyde Park. 144 Twentieth-st. CITUATION WANTED-TO DO THE GENERAL housework for a small private family. Call 137-South Dearborn-st.

Nurses.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL BETWEEN
D and 14 years of age, to take care of a baby. Co
for two days at 151 Sed_wick-st, rear. SITUATION WANTED—AS A WET NURSE IN A private family. Please call at 173 Ewing-st. Senmutresses.

CITUATION WANTED—A FASHIONABLE DRESS maker wishes employment by the day, or would tak a position at modorate compensation in respectable pr vate family. Address Q 9, Tribune office. Employment Agencies.

CITUATIONS WANTED-LADIES IN WANT OF OF STREET CITUATIONS WANTED—GERMAN, NORWEGIAN Swedish, Soandinavian, also other nationalities, with satisfactory references, can be had at 74 East Adams et., Mrs. BALKAM'S office. O ITUATION WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office. 80 Milwaukee-av. MUSICAL.

A SPLENDID NEW CHICKERING SQUARE GRANI pianoforic, patent double bearing agraffe through out, very fine tone, rosewood case, four round corners extra molding, massive and elegant carved legs an lyre; an exceedingly fine instrument. List price, \$500 will sell for \$380. Fully warranted. R. T. MARTIN 134 State-8. 134 State-st.

In Addition to our Large Assortment of new planes and organs, we will offer on Monday Aug. 7, until sold, second-hand planes and organs as follows:

ORGANS OF VARIOUS SIZES AND STYLES, HALF regular prices. X. Spang. Burdett, Blake, Smith American. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. VERY ELEGANT PARLOR ORGAN, WITH TEN stops, sub-bass, octave coupler, etc., splendid case, with gilt pipes, earvings, etc.; list price, \$460; will sell for less than half price; would answer for a small church or hall. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. \$75 WILL BUY A SECOND-HAND PIANO IN TIN, 154 State-st. TIN, 154 State-st.

2190 WILL BUY A NEW 75 OCTAVE PIANOments. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT OR FOR KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts. HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A SPAN OF BRIGHT BAYS, HALF-BROTHER and sister, one a thoroughbred mare, iet-hands, weigh 1,170 each, 5 years old, sound and kind, drive single or double, good style. Can be seen until Saturday at Oscar Field's stables, 165 and 166 Michigan av. R. M'CAN. R. MCANN.

A UCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGgics, harness, etc., Mondays, Wednesdays, and
Fridays, commencing at 10a, m. WREN & CO., 152
and 154 Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale. TO RENT-HOUSE, PARTLY FURNISHED, ON Indiana av., for two, three, or four months, or until the 1st of May next. A gentleman will retain one room, and take breakfast and supper, if agreeable to party renting. Inquire personally or by letter of T. C. HAYNES, No. 1143 Indiana av. phaeton. R 69, Tribune office

SEND YOUR CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND WAGons to MARTIN'S for painting and repatring; well
assorted stock on hand. MABTIN'S carriage shop, 47,
Wells-st.

SIX HORSES FOR SALE, GOOD DRIVERS; TWO
open buggies, single and double-seated; also a new
covered delivery wagon; one mare, \$30; a fine pony,
\$50. 672 West Madison-st.

FINANCIAL. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, or other good securities; also money loaned on furniture. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3.

FINANCIAL—THE ADVERTISER HAS GOOD PUR-Chase-money paper to sell in sums from \$20,000 at 10 per cent. Also, a No. 1 second mortgage of \$20,000 at big discount. Address A 85, Tribune office. office.

LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY
LARD auburban property in sums to suit and at current rates. E. F. ADAMS, Exchange Building, Room 23.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT CITATION.

TO THE RES. JOHN W. MARSH & CO., 94 Washington-84. Ington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$10,000 TO \$25.

OOO at 7 and 7% per cent, upon first-class improved city property; in sums of \$4,000 and upwards at 8 per cent; other sums at 10 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block.

TO A. F. AND A. MASONS—I DESIRE TO ROR-row from a brother within whose c. i. I am \$50 for a short period. Purpose to which it is to be applied ex-plained. Address V 31, Tribune office.

West Side.

10 OGDEN-AV., OPPOSITE UNION PARK (NEW marble block), fourth house south of Randolphsta.—Two furnished or unfurnished rooms, with drst-class table board; terms, \$5 to \$7 per week; references exchanged.

South Side.

The state of the s

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, A PHOTOGRAPHIC printer and toner at H. W. LOVEDAY'S, 98 Blue Island-av.

WANTED-A WATCHMAKER AND ENGRAVER,
one that is reliable and stealy; must be good at
both watch-repairing and engraving; a permanent
situation the right man. Address at once C. C.
VITTUM, Canton, III. WANTED-BRICKLAYERS ON PEORIA COURT. W house.

WANTED - IMMEDIATELY - MERCHANT AND coase on miller. Beferences required. Steadywork. Apply at mill, or andress Box 6, Desplatnes. III.

WANTED-FOR A HOTEL A FIRST-CLASS MAN as meat cook. Must have best references. Call at 6) State-st., in basement. BAKER.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 RALLROAD MEN FOR ILLINOIS
and Michigan; saw-mill and farm-hands; free
fare. A. G. BING & CO., 17 North Clarkes; WM. CRAWSHAW & CO., 639 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED-CANVASSERS AND STREET-MEN TO
sell campaign badges, photographs of the candidates, and other fast-selling articles; \$5 to \$15 a day,
sure. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st.

WANTED-A. MAN TO DRIVE A DELIVERY
wagon; must have good references. Apply as
WILSON & SUTHERHAAND'S laundry, Harmon-court.

WANTED-AN ENERGÉTIC BUSINESS MAN TO
manage a branch office in Peoria, one for Springfield, one for Milwaukee, and one for Burlington, la.;
none but reliable parties need apply. Two good agents
wanted here. COBURN MNFG. CO., Room 15 Metropolita Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts. WANTED—MEN: WE WANT TO GIVE 5.000 wish to engage permanently in the best-paying business in the United States. We guarantee live men 270 per week dujulg the year. Address RAV &CO., Chicago, lill. WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE WASHER AT

ANTED—WRITER TO ADDRESS ENVELOPES
fast and well by the thousand. Apply by letter
only, stating price, to A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 213
Wabsh-av.

WANTED-A GOOD SALESMAN. A. F. & A. Mason; permanent employment and good pay, 145 Clark-st., Room 35.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Domestics.

WANTED—A SMART RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR dinningroom work; good wages to the 11 cht person; references required. Coffee restaurant, 218 West Madison-st. WANTED-A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN Harrison-st. Apply 82 380 West WANTED-TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, A Swede or Scandinavian girl; must be well acquainted with all kinds of housework, and being good references. 1002 Wassh av. WANTED-A GOOD SECOND-GIRL. APPLY BE-tween the bours of 9 and 12 at 430 North Lasalle-st. References required. st. References required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOR
and laundres in a private family. Reference required. Call at 324 North Lassile-st. WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND WASHER IN small family. Must be German, Scandinavia, or colored. Apply at 386 North Dearborn-st., near Mobile.
WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENER. al housework in a private family at 684 Fulton-st., near Lincoln.

near Lincoln.

WANTED—A GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, OR SCANdinavian girl to de general housework for a small
family. None but competent need apply. 15 Honore st.

WANTED—A GOODGIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 313 West Monroe-st. Scandinavian pre-WANTED-A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework. Apply at 1830 Indians-av. WANTED-A COMPETENT GERMAN PROTEST-ant girl for general housework at 63 Thirteenth-st.

WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family. 247 Warren-av. WANTED-LAUNDERSS, ONE WHO THOROUGH-ly understands her business; must have first-class references. Apply at 844 Indians av. Nursea.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE WOMAN
as nurse for small children. 546 Hurbut-st.

WANTED-A GOOD, EXPERIENCED NURSE-giri; German preferred; references required. 531 Wabash-av., Friday and Saturday. Miscellaneous.

WANTED-ONE OR TWO LADIES TO INTRO-duce a new and standard publication in this city. Call or address A. HOLMES, 126 Dearborn-st., Room BUSINESS CHANCES. A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, SUITABLE FOR SALE—ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN AN OLD established business of thirty years' standing, being one of the oldest real estate and renting agencies in the city. This is a special chance for a person who has the cash. Good reasons for selling. Address Z 40, Tribune office.

une office.

Por SALE—\$4,500 CASH—ONE OF THE LARGEST planing mills in the city; buildings machinery, etc., cost about \$30,000; property all clear, and in first-class running order, new, everything complete, for \$4,500, at corner Hilnois and Kingsbury-sts. This is certainly the best chance for a man with a small capital in the West. It is no humbug. Call and see it. Machinery alone cost over \$18,000. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madigon-st. ery alone cost over \$18,000 T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

POR SALE—CHEAP—LIVERY STABLE AND LIYery stock 260 North Clark-st. Owing to bad health and wishing to change climate, I will sell my stable and stock, or sell stock and rent stable. The stock consists of 18 horses, 5 carriages, 11 buggies, 7 set double harness, 10 set single harness, sleighs, robox, blankets, whips, etc. If not sold inside of the next ten days, I will sell at anction to the highest bidder. PATRICK DINAN, 260 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AN O'LD AND WELL-ESTABLISHED grocery house doing a good business. Apply at 250 Rush-st., corner Chestaut.

FIRST-CLASS OPENING FOR A GOOD CLOTHING to store, with or without boots and shees, or other business, in one of the best business towns on railroad. Good store-room, brick building, etc., just vacated by reason of sickness. Apply to S. J. GREEKEN WOOD, Pecatonics, Ill.

TOR SALE—MEAT, VEGETABLE, AND POULTRY

Catonics, III.

TOR SALE—MEAT, VEGETABLE, AND POULTRY market; old-established business, well-located. Capital required, \$1,500. Address D 33, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BAKERY—HAVING A FIRST-CLASS trade and in the best part of Illinois. Reasons for selling, going East. For further information address P. O. Box 796, Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill. A rare chance.

A GENTS, SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICEA list of the Bishop long-wool dusters; sales immense; good profit. W. W. BISHOP, 131 South Greenst., Chicago.

DAKER'S GREAT NORTHWESTERN FEMALE
Employment Offices are patronized by all first-clae of
families and servants. 4:6 Wasab-av. and 69 State-st.
northwest corner Randolph, in basement.

DED-BUGS AND COCKROACHES—HOUSES UNDitenantible made perfectly clean by contract (warranied); article sold; houses examined free. Call on or address ARTHUR OAKLEY, 160 East Washington-st.

DANKERS AND JEWELERS—HALL SAFE, FIRE
and burgiar, nearly new, autable for bank or jewcler cheap for cash, or will trade for other property.
LAY & RODDIN, Jewelers, southeast corner Lake and
Clark-sts.

UTAH MINES—I SHALL RETURN TO UTAH IN
a few days, where I have been operating in mines
for the last six years, and I offer my services to examine
personally and make accurate reports on mining claims,
hunt up old claims, and hire the yearly work done, or
relocate them, which will hold claims for another year;
many persons holding good mining claims in Utah allow
them to be forfeited because they have no agent to protect their rights; communications answered promptly;
charges moderate. Lucian P. Sanger, Joliet, Heary
F. Eames, President Commencial Sational Bank, Chicago; D. Kreigh, corner Madison and Lasselle-sta.

WANTED—A 6 OR 8-FOOT SHOW-CASE, COUNTTribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A PELZER'S ATLAS OF THE
WCIty of Chicago, comeplete. Address, sating
price, O.23, Tribune effice.

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A BSOLUTE DIVORCES FOR INCOMPATIBILITY. MISCELLANEOUS.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES FOR INCOMPATIBILITY, etc., for resident of any State, without publicity. A flavi is unificient proof. No charge unless successful. P. MONTGOMERY, Boom 19, 162 Washington-st., Chicago.

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TOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-100-HORSE FOWER steam-engine, at a great bargain. Hoom 67 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED-CASH WILL BE PAID FOR A NEW holler is feet by 48 to 54 Inches, with fire front, grate, bare, safety-valve, water-gauges, etc., complete. State pit and blace where to be seen. Address W 46, Tribune office.

MEDICAL.

STAMMERING CURED FOR LIFE BY DR. H. Rivenburgh. Office and residence 445 West Lakest.. corner of Ada. All cures gus anteed, and no charge for consultation. Send for circular.

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To revent delay and mistakes, be sure and give PostOffice address in full, including State and County.

Hemittances may be made either by draft, express

arder, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TRIBUNE FOR THE SUMMER. Parties leaving the city for the summer can have THE DALLY TRIBUNE forwarded to any address upon leaving orders at our counting-room. The paper will be promptly mailed in a single wrapper, postage paid,

TILDEN'S RECORD.

A GREAT CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

AN EARNEST PATRIOT.
AN EARNEST PATRIOT.
THE COMMUNICATION OF TWEED AND THE COMMUNICATION OF T AL-RING.
A SINGRE AND EPPICIENT REPORMER.

6. HONEST DEALING WITH WESTERN RAILBOADS I

6. HONEST DEALING WITH WASHIES ASSESSED TO INSTRUSS.

A regard for historic truth and the general welfare compels THE TRIBUNE to show that all these claims of Mr. Tilden in his own behalf are not only untrue, but that the very reverse is the fact.

The record conclusively proves that he was—

1. A SECESSIONIST, AND OPPOSED TO THE WAR FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION.

A ROCCOM PRIENT OF "BOSS TWEED" AND

MAR FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION.

2. A BOSOM FRIEND OF "BOSS TWEED" AND
A MEMBER OF THE TAMMANY GANG.

3. A BOGUS REFORMER WHO REDUCED NO
TAXES, REFORMED NO CANAL CORRUPTION, AND
MADE NOTHING BETTER THAN HE FOUND IT.

4. A CORRUPTER OF THE BALLOT-BOX, AND
A LEADER IN FRAUDULENT ELECTIONS, AS
CHARGED UPON HIM BY HORACE GREELEY.

5. AN ISSUER OF SHINPLASTERS TO LABORING MEN IN THE IRON REGIONS OF MICHIGAN.

6. A MONSTROUS RAILBOAD SHARK, WHO
AMASSED MILLIONS BY DEVOURING WESTERN
RAILBOADS IN FINANCIAL TROUBLE.

ilden's indictment:
iden as Seen Through W. F. Storey's Spectacles.
Three Ts—Tweet, Tilden, and Tammany.
Lebanon Quack Medicine Factory,
iden's Careeg as a Railroad Physician.
iden's Connection with the Credit Mobilier.
iden's Record During the Democratic Rebellion.
iden's Connection with the Peace Resolutions

Tilden's Record as an Issuer of Shinplasters.
This great Campaign Document fills four pages of RHIBUNE size. A copy thereof should be placed in the ands of every voter in the West.
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TRIBUNE CO., Chie

AMUSEMENTS. New Chicago Thea Adelphi Theatre-

street, between Clark and LaSalle, En-of John Dillon. "Paul Pry" and "De

SOCIETY MEETINGS ET. JOHN'S CONCLAVE NO. 1, K. OF R. & C. AND K. OF THE U. S. - Begular assembly this Friday even-ing for work and adoption of by laws. A. R. ATKINS, Sov.

APOLLO COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMLAR.
You are requested to report, fully equipped, at the
mory Saturday at 4 p. m. prompt, to join with St.
ward Commanders for export duty. WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 48, R. A. M.-Hegular convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7:30 of clock, for work on the R. A. Degree. Visiting Com-panions cordially tayited. By order of the M. E. H. P. CHAS. B. WRIGHT, Secretary.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 893. Cooler weather, with occasional shower

The French Government has granted the

permission necessary to lay an ocean tele-graph cable between Paris and New York, and stock-subscriptions will soon be opened.

ported to have yesterday been in a worse condition for the selling interest than at any previous time since the breaking out of the

A Convention of representatives of American and European Cotton Exchanges was held in Liverpool Wednesday, Aug. 9, and action was taken looking to a uniformity of regulations affecting the cotton trade.

The River and Harbor bill was passed by both branches of Congress yesterday. An agreement has been reached upon the Consular and Diplomatic and the Legislative, Judicial, and Appropriation bills, which will probably be passed by Monday. It has been decided by the Senate Com-

mittee on Finance to postpone consideration of the House bill repealing the Resumption act until the December session. This was o have been expected; it was, in fact, well known by the Democrats of the House, who have performed their piece of political claprap, and there's an end of it.

coundness of the popular loan as an invest-ment was afforded yesterday by the taking of \$25,000 of the revenue warrants by the Chicago Board of Trade, the Directors of that body regarding this as the best possible employment of the surplus funds of the

The emphatic expressions of indignation ralled forth by the action of the Building Committee of the County Board in agreeing to recommend the award of the cut-stone contract to one of the highest bidders seems to have admonished the Ring of the danger of too great haste in carrying out that infamous steal. It was probably on this account that the report of the Committee was not submitted yesterday, though it was well known that the report had been agreed upon, if not fully prepared. The Ring lacked the courage to rush the job through in the face of the popular clamor against it, but concluded to await a more favorable opporcluded to await a more favorable oppor-

The Chicago produce markets were rather more active yesterday in the aggregate, and most of them were easier. Mess pork closed law payable, principal and interest, in either 15c per brl lower, at \$18.35 for August and \$18.40 for September. Lard closed a shade lower, at \$11.25 per 100 lbs cash and \$11.27\frac{1}{2} for September. Meats were weak, at 7\frac{1}{2} for September. Set of about the State of the September of t

freights were dull, at 11c for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were quiet, at \$1.101 per gallon. Flour was Wheat closed to lower, at 85to for

August and 88 c for September. Corn closed te higher, at 45% for August and 45% for aber. Oats closed to higher, at 3010 September. Oats closed ic nigher, at 50c. Barley was nominal, at 73@73 c for Septem her and 711@72c for October. Hogs were fairly active, at \$6.25@6.50 for comm prime. There was a liberal amount of sales of cattle at \$1.75@5.20 for inferior to extra Sheep were in demand at \$2.50@4.75 per 100 One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$111.37 in greenbacks at the close.

An interesting letter from our correspond ent "Phocion" is given in our columns this morning. He accompanied Col. Orrs with six companies of the Twenty-second Infantry on the voyage up the Yellowstone River to join Gen. TERRY at Camp Rosebud, where the steamer arrived on the 1st of August, after a trip of twelve days. It was Gen. TERRY's intention to move to join Gen. CROOK as soon as Col. NILES with his six companies should arrive. A dispatch from TERBY's camp, date of Aug. 6, announces the arrival of NILES' command, consisting of ndicated by "Phocion," the movement to join Crook will take place forthwith, if it has not already begun before this. The distance to be marched by TERRY's command is between 80 and 90 miles, and a general and bloody encounter is predicted for the last week in August.

The Committee appointed by the Illinois Democratic State Convention to notify Lew STEWARD of his nomination for Governor performed their duty in a manner calculated to give the Granger-Greenbacker considera-ble uneasiness. Not content with simply conveying notice of the nomination, the Committee also communicated the platform adopted by the Convention, and while asking a response as to the nomination required that the platform be responded to as well. Herein is to be discovered the reason for the delay in Mr. STEWARD's letter of acceptance, for his failure to attend the recent "doings of the Democratic Central Committee, and for the present embarrassing condition of the canvass in Illinois. But if TILDEN and HENDRICKS could get together on the currency question, STEWARD ought to be able to straddle the Illinois platform somehow, and ne probably will.

The agitation of the silver question by the eading newspapers of the West has had the effect of directing public attention to the subject, and of developing a strong senti-ment in favor of the remonetization of the silver dollar. Representatives in Congress from Western Districts are being made aware of the growing force and extent of this sen timent by the large number of letters re ceived from their constituents, many of whom, though heretofore entertaining softmoney predilections, have been won over to the policy of specie resumption through the ion of silver as a standard of value and a legal-tender for all debts. From present indications, the silver question will figure so conspicuously in the election of Congressmen as to become one of the vital issues of the campaign, and necessitate at the winter session of Congress legislation providing for the repeal of the demonetization act of 1873, and the coinage of legaltender silver dollars.

THE COINAGE ACT OF 1873. The revelations published yesterday in which had been the unit of American money from 1792, are interesting. To the great mass of the American people the fact that the coinage of the old dollar had been abolished and prohibited, was not known until within the last few months, when the question of silver coinage became of public interest. The radical change had been made in the legal-tender standard of coins without the country being in the least aware of it. It appears that the bill that was passed by the House was never read: it was forced through when only 123 members were present, under the extraordinary ruling of the Speaker, without having been read or printed. In the Senate it was read partly on one day and partly on another. In vain did members ask for information; they could get none. The bill was a very long one; it covered the whole business of the mints, the assaying and refining offices, and the whole details of coinage. To the unscientific listener the reading of the bill conveyed but little in-

formation. The section demonetizing the silver dollar was skillfully drawn, so as to inform no person of its effect. The section did not say hat the old, historical, time-honored, legalender silver dollar should be discontinued and should be a legal-tender no longer. Had the bill recited this the act of demonetizing would have been discovered. The bill ac omplished that end by simply reciting that the following-named coins shall hereafter b coined at the Mint, and from the list the silver dollar was omitted. It then provided that no other coins than those in the list should be coined. At no time in the Senate of House did any person explain that the bill abolished the silver dollar, or that the United States was to have henceforth only the one tandard, and that the gold one.

What were the probable causes leading to this proceeding? We do not mean to charge any person with corruption; but there was a motive somewhere, -an inducing cause, and what was it? Germany extorted from France an immense indemnity, payable in installments; and, in anticipation of this receipt, the Government resolved to change its legal standard from silver to gold. Here, then, was a threatened placing on the market of several hundred millions of dollars of silver to be exchanged for gold. Concurrently with this there was a reduction in the amount of gold produced by the mines, and promises of an unprecedented yield of silver. The three causes,—the growing scarcity of gold, the increase in the supply of silver, and the discontinuance of its use in one of the great empires,-indicated a rise in gold. The debts of the United States were payable in coin. The two thousand millions of national bonds were largely, if not mainly, held in Europe, and London was the money market of the world. The bonds of other nations payable in gold were held there. The railroad, State, and municipal indebtedness of the American people was largely payable in gold, and to that extent was held abroad. So far as the United gold or silver. Any measure, therefore which tended to diminish the use of silve and increase the demand for gold was calcuA change in the law of the United States by silver would be permanently tized would have a double effect: it would dose the United States as a market for silver, thereby reducing its value, and would increase the demand for gold, increasing its scarcity and adding to its purchasing

We have already disclaimed any purpose to charge corruption against any one. But the London money-lenders, foreseeing, as it was part of their business to do, the comparative scarcity of gold and the increased demand for it, naturally lent their aid and their counsel to the preparation of the bill revising the mint and coinage legislation of the United States. An English gentleman named SEYD, representing large moneyed interests,-a man of ability and experience,largely participated in the preparation of this bill. The officers of the Treasury, especially Mr. Bourwell, and the Director of the Mint, and the Comptroller of the Currency, and various other experts, took part. The opinions of scientifie men and financiers in other countries were taken, and the result of all was the preparation of this bill. Beneath the mass of detail concerning the regulations of the Mint was hidden the dropping out of the American dollar, and the erection of gold as the sole legal-tender of the United States six full companies. According to the plan The approaching scarcity of gold, the falling off in its production, the closing of all Germany to silver, the consequent increased demand for gold, seem never to have entered the Lord BURLEIGH head of Mr. BOUTWELL: he saw nothing of the kind when he looked out from the car-windows over the broad expanse of the country. The Treasury, evidently, in the simplicity of its ignorance, fell into the trap, and the passage of the bill was urged upon Congress.

We regret to say that we question whether the managers of this bill in Congress were as uninformed as was the head of the Treas. ury Department. Mr. Hoopen, who had charge of the bill in the House, was himself a capitalist, a money-lender, and deeply and personally interested in adding every possible item to the value of public securities in the hands of the holders. He represented that class of men and that special interest. He had the confidence of the Speaker; and between them they successfully repulsed all impertinent inquiries as to what the bill contained, and as to what would be its effects, and actually passed it without permitting i to be read or printed.

In the Senate, under the care of Senato JOHN SHERMAN, the bill was evidently in intelligent hands. To the majority of the Senate the vast details of the bill were of an uninteresting character. But in the section in which this radical change in the legal standard of value and in the national coinage was made there was not a word indicating to an inexperienced eye that any change was proposed. It did no occur to Mr. SHERMAN to inform the Senate that such a change was made nor did he explain that the effect, if not the purpose, of the change was preparatory to the approaching scarcity of gold and the consement addition to the value of gold, and s proportionate addition to all the indebtedness of the world which was payable or could be made payable in gold. Uninformed of this material effect of the bill .now felt in all parts of the world,-the Senate passed the bill, demonetized the silver dollar, closed the United States against the use of silver, and added 15 to 18 per cent to the value of the public debt in the hands of the holders by changing the contract from payment in either coin to payment exclu-

Against the iniquity of that measure there gress leading up to the passage of the bill people residing west of the Alleghenies dedemonetizing the American silver dollar, mand that so much of that act of 1873 as mand that so much of that act of 1873 as abolishes the coinage of the old American legal-tender, shall be repealed. The people of the West will fight to the last and give to the last of their means to pay the debt of the Union; but they will not be compelled by any legislative skullduggery to submit to a change in the contract by which gold is increased in value, and then payment required exclusively in gold. We question whether the people of Iowa have any approbation for the conduct of Mr. Kasson, who so persistently defended the gold job, and opposed a return to the honest dollar of the United

SAMPLE DEMOCRACY. There was a hope at one time that the late Andrew Johnson would rescue the Democracy of Tennessee from the disgraceful associations of the Rebellion, force the ultra, fire-eating irreconcilables into a hopeless minority, and build up a respectable party out of the old-time Whigs and Democrats of the Douglas school. It was by the reunion of these two classes that Johnson was elected to the United States Senate a short time before his death, and that event was in one sense a triumph over the Confederate sentiment of the State which was opposed to his election. So uncompromising a Unionist and so bitter an opponent as BrownLow would not admit that such a revolution among the Democracy of Tennessee was possible, and yet, had Johnson lived, he might have accomplished it by force of his strong personal influence and vigorous political tactics. When he died, however, the hope was gone, and the Democracy fell back into the undisputed control of the Confederates, so that it is to-day as hostile and unrelenting as at any time during the War, -thoroughly impregnated with all the vicious fallacies and false ambition that actuates the Democrats of Georgia, who are fairly represented by BEN HILL, or the Democrats of South

Carolina of the stripe of BUTLER, who directed the Hamburg massacre. There have been many evidences of the irreconcilable character of the Tennessee Confederates, but none so striking as the nomination recently by the Democratic State Convention of Isham G. Harris as one of the TILDEN Electors for the State at large. If Mr. TILDEN can be elected, bearing such loads as this, then the people of the North who elect him must be very brave men or else very disloyal men. This man Harris was Governor of Tennessee in 1861. The State was a Union State. It was tested by a popular vote which gave a majority of 72,000 in favor of the Union. The Union sentiment, fairly represented at the time by An-DREW JOHNSON, was strong, true, and devoted. But this man HARRIS, though acting as a servant of the people, was not willing to abide by the popular decision. He himself was a traitor at heart,—a traitor not only to the Union but to the people of his own State. He resolved to use his position and power to produce by deception and fraud that which could not be brought about through the honest vote of the public. He inaugurated a system of treachery and intimidation to take Tennessee out of the Union; he seized the funds of the Bank of Tennessee. as we are informed, and the school fund; he

military companies in the interest of the Confederacy; and, finally, he succeeded in nullifying the popular voice by subduing popula

Now this ISHAM G. HARRIS is the whom the Tennessee Democrats of to-day have placed at the head of their electoral ticket. He has been chosen not by any one district, it must be remembered; he is no the representative of any little local remnant of the Rebellion; he is nominated as Elector at-Large to fairly represent the Democracy o the whole State, and to typify the hopes and ambition of the entire Confederate party in the election of TILDEN to the Presidency. During the War of the Rebellion, HARRIS seemed to think he had carned an immunity from fighting, and kept away from the front After the surrender, his hatred of th United States and the people of the North was so bitter and unrelenting that he removed to Mexico with the declared intentio of abandoning his American citizenship, and t is said that he actually took an oath of allegiance to the Mexican Government. Sub sequently he changed his citizenship again by removing to England, where he became we are told, a devoted admirer of the mor rchical system of Government. His appear nce in the political field in this country would seem to indicate a confidence on h part that the good old days of rebellion and reason were about to be restored. We do not think that the Republica

party can be fairly accused of unduly pro nging the punishment or disfranchi of the leaders of the Rebellion. The pres nce of a sufficient number of Confederates n one branch of Congress to control its actions is a sufficient answer to such a charge. We know that no accusation of sections nimosity will hold as against THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which has never hesitated to exose and denounce the errors practiced nder the name of "carpet-bagism," and has always favored amnesty and conciliation But when the Democracy nominate for Pres dent a man who was admittedly in sympa thy with the Rebellion, support him by united, solid South, on a sectional basis, and then bring forward such men as ISHAM G. HABRIS, of Tennessee, as his chief lieutenant, the combination simply shows condition of unregenerate and implacable ha tred of the Union which cannot be condoned nor passed over in silence. There remains but one thing more that these Tennessee Confederates can do that will exceed this insult to the honesty and patriotism of the country. JEFF DAVIS is now a resident Memphis. If TILDEN be elected, and HARRIS made one of the chief men of the nation, it will be in order to remove JEFF DAVIS' disabilities and elect him to the United States Senate as a vindication of the

ndersonville outrages. BARNEY'S WORK BARNEY CAULFIELD, our Member from Bridgeport, has not found time during the present session of Congress to do anything for his constituency, nor to correct the misrepresentation of his people when he virtually indorsed BEN HILL's libel on Camp Douglas. BARNEY has been otherwise engaged. He was made Chairman of one of the small routine committees known as the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice," and, partly to serve nis Confederate masters in Congress, and partly to achieve some notoriety for himself, e has been engaged in trying to catch the President of the United States in some transaction unwarranted by law. Som months ago BARNEY gave out to the Democratic newspapers that he had succeeded. -that he had caught the President, who had been using funds of Government to help re-elect himself. On this announcement the Democratic newspapers set up the customary howl, and demanded that the President be impeached. But BAR-NEY was singularly backward in coming forward with his evidence, and the Democratic newspapers had to drop their sensation, and there was no movement in the direction of impeachment. More recently, however, BARNEY has brought in his report, and, notwithstanding the evidence shows that the contingent fund was used in New York for the very purpose for which it was provided, viz.: to pay supervisors of elections, prepare registry lists, and prevent frauds on the ballot-box, BARNEY feels "compelled to peport that the President, and the Attorneys-General ARERMAN and WILLIAMS, who supplied DAVENPORT with the \$34,000 of the Contingent Judiciary Fund, diverted it from its proper use to one entirely foreign to the objects of the law." What sheer bosh and nonsense all this is. If there were a scintilla of evidence that President GRANT has made or directed an unlawful use of any Government funds, the House would have brought in articles of impeachment agains him within twenty-four hours after ascertain ing the fact. The Confederate majority in Congress would have asked nothing better. Indeed, it was what they have been chiefly engaged in looking for during their nine months' session. The real facts in the case are succinctly stated in the following summary of the minority report of the Judiciary

mary of the minority report of the Judiciary Committee:

The subject which occupied the attention of the Committee was the disbursement of \$34,000 by the Attorneys-General Akerman and Williams, at the request of the President, during the years 1871-72 and 73, to detect and punish Democratic frauds in New York City elections. This was the only matter which could be tortured into any-political significance, and the majority setzed upon this, as soon as presented, with an appetite sharpened by a long, expensive, and tedious investigation, which up to this time had been entirely barren of results. The minority further say that it will not be denied by any candid men that, whatever may have been the original object and purpose of all of these numerous investigations, they have long ago been perverted from their true mission, and become schools of scandal; conduits to convey to the public ear all the hate and disappointment, the malice, the anger, the mortification, the jealousy, the desperation, and malignity of the Democratic heart, which has been accumulating for fifteen years against men who eleven years ago broke the power of the Rebellion and rescued the Republic from the very jaws of destruction. They speak of the malicious and unfair spirit in which the investigation was conducted, and say the majority report was written with the same spirit of unfairness. They give a detailed history on the necessity for and expenditures of the \$34,000, and John I. Davendorn's connection with it, and say that the majority of the Committee, after all their long 16vestigation, are not able to find that Davendorn ever converted a single dollar to his own use of the funds placed in his hands, or that he ever diverted a penny of it from its legitimate purpose. They allude to the remark of the majority that they were conpelled to find that any public official had been misappropriating public money, and say that such language sounds strange, coming from men who ought to have know when they were appointed upon the Committee that the

The City and State of New York had been carried by brazen frauds in the year 1868. HORACE GREELEY openly charged TILDEN, the present Democratic candidate for President,

cular letter which he sent out to have majorities returned instantly to Tween would indicate that GREELEY was not wrong. The adoption of the National Election laws by the next Congress was suggested largely by these glaring frauds in New York, and the cation of those laws in New York, under DAVENPORT, with the aid of the fund set aside for that purpose, was the sole means of preventing their repetition. That they were prevented was the real grievance of the Democratic party, and that they may not again be prevented is the object sought to be obtained by BARNEY'S Committee in their report. This is proved by the fact that the Committee openly rec-ommend the repeal of the Congressional Election laws, and if this cannot be done then they recommend that the usual appropriation of the fund for their enforcement shall be cut off. This is just where the whole investigation leads. If President GRANT were guilty, as charged, he would have been impeached; but there is, as a matter of fact, no basis for such a charge, and an impeachment trial would only show up the Democratic frauds and how they were checked under the operation of this law. But, leaving it melely as a charge, it is sufficient to enable the Democrats in the House to cut off the election fund, so that Mr. TIL-DEN, in his own behalf, may be free to encourage the same prostitution of the ballotbox which he was accused by Horace GREELEY of aiding and abetting in behalf of

SEYMOUR.

THE CIVIL-SERVICE FORCE. The Democratic newspapers have been busily engaged for some months in circulating exaggerated and false statements cor cerning an alleged increase in the number of Government officers under the administration of the Republican party. All these articles are based upon a speech in the House of Representatives, delivered last March by Mr. DURHAM, Confed., of Kentucky, in which occurred the following paragraph :

The country can justly complain that for years the number of employes and officers of the Government has been greatly increased, and no doubt far beyond the requirements and necessities of the service. I find on examination that the number of employes borne upon the civil list of the United States for the years indicated its shown as compiled from the "Biennial Register," and is, to-wit: 1859, 44, 527; 1861, 48, 049; 1863, 47, 375; 1865, 53, 067; 1847, 56, 113; 1869, 54, 207; 1871, 57, 605; 1873, 86, 680; 1875, 102, 106. A very considerable number of the above who are borne upon the pay-rolls can, without doubt, be dismissed from the service, and there would be still enough left to carry on the Government in its various branches with promptness and dispatch. One of the consequences arising from this large blennial increase of officeholders, and it may be at larger salaries than they are entitled to, is to increase the annual expenses of the Government until they have become enormous and very burdensome to the people.

If reading people would stop to consider. The country can justly complain that for year he number of employes and officers of the Govern

If reading people would stop to consider, they would know that such an increase as Mr. Durham represents is simply out of the question, notwithstanding the growth of the country and the increased necessities of the public service, in view of the fact that almost every year since 1868, when the office of Revenue Assessor and subordinates were abolished, the number of employes in differ ent branches of the service (except the Post-Office) have been steadily reduced. It may be that Mr. DURHAM did not intentionally falsify the figures which have given th Democratic newspapers so much comfort, but he made an inexcusable blunder, which is suspiciously in the interest of his party. It is true that the number of names in the "Blue Book "-the biennial register of Government employes—has been increased, though nothing to the intent indicated by Mr. DURHAM; but this increase has been ocessioned in two ways, viz. : (1) There has been a necessary increase in proportion to the growth of the country and increased necessities of the service, particularly in the extension of postal facilities; (2) the latest Blue Books contain a certain of employes not enumerated in any previous Registers, consisting mainly of mechanics and laborers in the navy-yards, some of the employes about the Government buildings, compositors at the Government printing-office, employes in the bureau of engraving, or river and harbor improvements. and generally those who are not specially designated in the appropriation acts, but are employed as laborers. As these persons were never included in the register prior to 1873, but are in the Blue Book of 1875, this fact alone accounts for an apparent increase of about 12,000 persons, while there was But it has been shown in a variety of ways

actually no increase whatever. that Mr. Durham has made a palpable miscount. The Blue Book of 1871 contained 913 pages, that of 1875, 1,211 pages,—an increase of 298 pages. In each the average number of names is (ranging from 81 down to 26) 65 to a page. If the increased pages be multiplied by the average number of names, the increase of names will be found to be 19,370 names, instead of 44,501, as represented by Mr. Durham. Of this, 12,000 names represent those previously employed but not enumerated heretofore by the Register, leaving an apparent increase of about 7,000 names. This apparent increase is more than offset by the increased number of post-offices (2,400 during the past two years), with the names of all the Postmasters, letter-carriers, and employes who held the places from time to time, making in all 6,192 persons; the Gaugers and Storekeepers (not enumerated in the Register of 1871), numbering 1,800, and also those not previously enumerated in the Ordnance Department of the army, in the nints, as clerks, storekeepers, etc., numbering in all 6,000 more. Instead of the apparent increase being true, there has been an

actual reduction in the civil-service force. An actual count of the names in the Register of 1875 shows a total, including Congress, the army and navy, laborers and contractors, as well as the regular civil force. of 79,824, as against the 86,660 of 1873. The actual civil list has but 67,557 names, or 34,349 less than the number given by Mr. Dun-HAM. Of these there are 44,150 who do not draw money out of the United States Treasury, consisting of 34,047 Consuls, Commercial Agents, Pension Agents, Land-Office Registers and Receivers, and District-Attorneys, who are paid in whole or part from fees; 3,175 United States Court and Bankruptcy officials, who are paid entirely by fees; 126 honorary positions, to which no pay is attached; and 6,660 mail-contractors and advertisers, who get profits perhaps, but no direct pay. Deducting this number—and it is only under the Lubblican Administra-tions that certain branches of the service have been made self-sustaining and others nearly so-and there remain but 23,318 persons who are paid out of the actual taxes collected by the Government, or nearly 80 .-000 less than Mr. DURHAM sought to impress upon the public, and which the Democratic newspapers have been repeating daily.

Of course there are certain parts of the Government service in which an increase in the number of employes is unavoidable so long as the population of the country continues to increase, -the Post-Office Department, for instance, where the rapid settlement of new country creates a constant deIf the Democrats should compare the number of employes under Jackson with those under Buchanan, they would probably find that the civil force of the Government had been doubled. Now this country has a population of perhaps 15,000,000 more than in BUCHANAN's time, and the exigencies of the public service require an increased number of employes in proportion. But the fact renains that there has been, ever since 1870, a steady reduction in the number of clerks and employes in all branches of the service paid from taxes, where the growth of the country has not demanded an increase, such as in the postal-service. In view of this fact, the recent Democratic misrepresentations can only be characterized as deliberate and malicious

There is one thing that must be said in TILDEN's behalf, and that is, he captured HENDRICKS on the currency question. The latter had been looked upon by the rag-baby disciples as the very embodiment of shin-plaster currency and inflation, "equal to the wants of trade and speculation," and his strength in Indiana and the West with his party was based upon his greenbackism. It was for this reason that he received nearly 200 votes in the St. Louis Convention for President. Let us see how he has stuck to his greenback professions of faith. TILDEN, in his letter of acceptance, says:

"Reform is necessary," declares the St. Loui Convention, "to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the national honor." The object demanded by the Convention is a resumption of specie payments on the legal-tender notes of the United States. That would not only "restore the public credit." and "maintain the national honor," but it would "establish a sound currency" for the people.

There is no mistaking this construction of the St. Louis platform. Before it was made public Hendricks visited Saratoga twice for the express purpose of conferring with Tra-DEN, and seeing what he intended to say on the resumption question. Having read it, and heard TILDEN's reasons for espousing the hard-money side of the currency issue HENDRICKS struck his colors and surrender his soft-shell theories, and, not content with one announcement of his adhesion to bullion and rejection of greenbacks, he reiterates i three times. The first time in this language It would have been impossible for me to accept the nomination if I could not heartly indorse the platform of the Convention. I am gratified, therefore, to be able unequivocally to declare that I agree in the principles [bullion], approve the policies [resumption], and sympathize with the purposes [retiracy of the greenbacks] enunciated in that platform.

The second time in these words: Our financial system of expedients must be reformed. Gold and silver are the real standard values, and our national currency will not be a perfect medium of exchange until it shall be convertible at the pleasure of the holder.

When the holder can get gold for green backs, the latter will not long remain in cir culation. The demand for gold for duties, exportation, and home use, will sweep the last greenback out of circulation in eighteen months, as HENDRICES knows. Towards th winding up of his letter he recurs to the resumption matter, and indorses the idea for the third time, as follows:

It will be seen, gentlemen, that I am'n entire accord with the (hard-shell) platform of the Convention by which I have been nominated as a candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States. Permit me, in conclusion, to express my satisfaction at being associated with a (hard-money) candidate for the Presidency who is first among his equals as a representative of the spirit and of the achievements of reform.

Now let DAN VOORHEES, BUCHANAN, and ANDERS of Indiana, Tom Ewing, BILL AL LEN, and WASH McLEAN of Ohio, LEW STEW-ARD, ALEX CAMPBELL, and "Auditor" Hise of Illinois, rise up and explain the reason of their intense enthusiasm for HENDRICKS.

The Confederates in Congress got a scare resterday, such as they have not experienced since JEFF DAVIS got the dispatch from LEE that he must retreat from Richmond. Mr. City of Utica, in New York, without my previous notice, submitted aresolution which after reciting the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, reads:

It is asserted that the right of suffrage is resisted and controlled by fraud, intimidation, and violence in some States, in defiance of the Fifteenth Amend-

in some States, in defiance of the Fifteenth Amendment; and Wurras, All citizens are entitled to protection under said amendment; therefore, be it Resolved, By the House, that all attempts by force, terrorism, intimidation, or otherwise, to interfere with the rights of citizens, is condemned, and the guilty parties should receive condign and effectual punishment.

For two hours the Democrats resorted to

every parliamentary proceeding to kill this resolution and prevent its reaching a vote. They repeatedly left the hall, so as to leave the House without a quorum. The Confederates if alone would have strangled the resolution, even if it had required the same operation on its mover. But the Republicins were active witnesses; they compelled the Democrats to make a record,-to confess officially that, under the Fifteenth Amendment, the colored people of the South were entitled to protection in their right to vote, and to further declare that all persons attempting to deprive them of that right by force, terrorism, intimidation, or otherwise, should be subjected to condign and effectual punishment. Of course, the most active opponents of the passage of any such confes-sion of Democratic guilt, and such a confession of the right of the negroes to all the protection needed to secure them in the privilege of voting, were the Northern men, like CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, and Cox, of New York. The persistency of the Republicans was such that all efforts to smother the resolution were abortive, and every Democrat who did not run away, except two; had to vote for this sweeping declaration of the truth of the Republican platform.

The position of the Staats-Zeitung of this city relative to the national election is rather unusual. It is evidently disinclined on the one hand to return to the Republican party, but even mere disinclined to antagonize the best German sentiment, which it would do if it declared for TILDEN and HENDRICKS. Besides, it warned the country of Tra-DEN'S bad War record just previous to the St. Louis nomination, and it to the St. Louis nomination, and it has always had a genuine contempt for Hen-Delices' financial vagaries. It utterly repudi-ates the affiliation of the Illinois Democrats with the Greenback fanatics, and the profane and vulgar old gentleman who represents that mania at the head of the Democratic ticket. In answer to a correspondent, a day or two ago, the Staats-Zeitung tell back on Carl Schurz's declaration that it is a choice of men, and indicated that it hadn't yet made up its mind which one to choose. That is, it professes to hesitate between a well-known Rebel sympathizer, a sham reformer, and a professional railroad-wrecker, on the one side, surrounded and supported by Confederates and Greenbackers, and a gentleman who fought in the War for the Union from beginning to end, without deserting his post, and whose personal character has never been so much as assailed even by his opponents. Well, even this hesitation is more becoming than the Times' support of a man whom it still continues to denounce as a sham and a

A doctor of Milan, Italy, is curing blood-

and maintained at a uniform temperature, is forced upon the subject by steam-power, and kept at a pressure above that of the open atmosphere. He claims that by increasing the pressure the air is forced into the minutest pas sages of the lungs, and a much greater oxygena-tion of the blood is insured, and obstructions of, the lung passages, occurring in many diseases sooner or later removed.

A New York paper drops into statistics and demonstrates that a family of six, with one servant, can spend three months in Europe at less expense than at Saratoga or Newport. of the foreign tour is fixed at \$4,500, and that of a quarter at the watering-place at enough to break up a millionaire in twenty minutes.

A Philadelphian proposes the cremation of garbage and refuse, and suggests the erection of furnaces for that purpose. He thinks it a better plan than to poison the air with decomposing vegetable matter,—an essential result of the present method of throwing it around loose in alleys and vacant lots.

French savans, are discussing spontaneous combustion, and have come to the unanim conclusion that they can't agree. One faction claims that the human tissues soaked in alcohol have power of spontaneous ignition, while the other claims they haven't. So the matter

A Brooklyn man named Manning has figured it out to a fine point. He went to a police station and announced that unless he was locked up he would "kill SAM MORRIS." Thus he got his name in the papers and himself in jail with-out spilling a drop of innocent blood. The territory along the cost between Nice and

the Italian frontier has been almost entirely given up to the production of lemons. It is estimated that 40,000,000 will be shipped to Phil-The threatened suspension of operatio

the Pennsylvania coal-mines will throw 30.00 niners out of employment.

Dom Pedro has taken London at a galop, and is now overrunning the Continent of Europe. If he does not die soon, he will have exha

where he used to play whist for 50 cents a point, making enough money in the course of the season to defray his expenses.

Mr. William Beach Lawrence has written an ar radition question is erroneous.

Sarah Bernhardt, the great French actress, has installed her coffin in her bedchamber at her new hotel near the Parc Monceau. This unique piece of furniture was made at her order two years ago. Gen. Reeves, one of the boldest of the Unban leaders, was killed on the 5th inst. by a Spanish sharpshooter. The General was formerly a clerk in the employ of A. T. Stewart & Co.; his father vas a clergyman in Brooklyn.

Discussing the question whether authorship in American writer of fiction to whom a publishable will pay \$15,000 on receipt of manuscript. Dr. Mary Walker held a Tilden ratifica

ing in Washington last Saturday night, and "rati collection was taken up at the end of the service The firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. has lately made \$1,000,000 by a rise in the value of raw silk. Before the death of Mr. Stewart he was induced to

Miss Mercus, the Herzegovinian Joan of Arc, b about 80 years of age, of diminutive stature, dark, and not handsome. She has squandered away the greater portion of a large fortune in the realization of her romantic dreams; nevertheless, she is still in possession of more than £70,000.

The object of Don Carlos' visit to the United States and Mexico is stated by the Cologne Gazette to have been the levying of contributions upon Catholics in both countries for the prosecution of a holy war. He has rented a house in Paris, which he will occupy about the middle of the present

There is said to be much feeling in Paris in sequence of the social distinction which has lately been awarded the Prince Imperial at the Britist Court. At an entertainment lately given by the Prince of Wales, the "young man" had the pos of honor in the leading quadrille, the Princess of Wales being his partner. This quadrille may yethave a place in history. Julius H. Seelye, M. C., has issued an address to

the voters of the Tenth Massachusetts District, for-mally declining a re-election. He says that in a Government like ours, where legislation must, is the long run, be the utterance of the public will, the educator by whom the public opinion is molded may have a more important work to do than the legislator, by whom that opinion is only expressed. Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, is represented a having said at the annual meeting of the Hamilton having said at the annual meeting of the Hamilton College alumni that he would "go to the stake" before he would accept the new pronunciation or Latin. If Gen. Hawley wants to go to the stake, is not probable that anybody outside of his immediate circle of acquaintances will object; but we hope he will not go there with the idea that the Continental pronupriation of Latin is "there."

Continental pronunciation of Latin is "new." It has been arranged that the consecration of the Rev. William Stevens Frey, D. D., of Geneva, N. Y., as Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Iows, shall take place on Sunday, the 10th of September, as Geneva. The consecration sermon will be delivered by Bishop Huntington, of the Diocese of Central New York, and other dignitaries of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be present, among them Bishop Oxenden, the Metropolitan of Canada. them Bishop Oxenden, the Metropolitan of Canada.

The Croton water supplied to the inhabitants of New York is now offensive both in taste and smell. It is presumed that no injury will be caused to health by the present condition of the water, but its disagreeableness is in itself a serious matter, since it drives many people to the saleons. The trouble arises from the presence in the aqueducts of fresh-water algre, called by the unscientific green scum. With the return of cooler weather the plant will disappear. It has occasioned some complaint every year, but never before so some complaint every year, but never before so much as this season.

much as this season.

Prof. Huxley was born in 1825, and is consequently now in his 51st year. He graduated at the Medical School of Charing Cross Hospital in 1842, and received the degree of M. B. in 1845 from the University of London, being even then recognized as a brilliant and profound thinker. In 1846 he joined the medical service of the Royal Navy, in which he remained seven years. In 1853 he resigned his commission and became Professor of Natural History in the Royal School of Mines. He was Hunterion Professor in the Royal College of Natural History in the Royal School of Mines. He was Hunterion Professor in the Royal College of Surgeons from 1863 to 1869; President both of the Geographical and of the Ethnological Societies in 1869 and 1870; President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1870; Secretary of the Royal Society in 1872; and has held many other important and honorable offices. The habitual caution of the man is indicated by his statement to a newspaper reporter in New York, who attempted to interview him. "Some things," he explained, "we do not know; and it is very important that when a man does not know a thing that he shall confess it." He thus excused himself from answering the question whether the nimself from answering the question whether the doctrine of evolution, in his opinion, was proved and established.

and established.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—J. W. Forsyth, U.S. A.; Gen.
Hunt, U. S. A.; D. J. Templeton, and W. B. Edgar, St. Louis; C. S. Sawyer, Cincinnati; W. H.
Officer, Springfield; Gen, T. A. McArthur and W.
G. Irving, New York; J. B. Hopkins, Pittsburg; J. Marks, San Francisco; J. N. Baxter and
D. L. Kent, Rutland, Vt.; Dr. William
Martin, U. S. N... Grand Pacific—C. A. Billings, St. Louis; J. R. Buchanan, Quincy; exGov. Washburn, Wisconsin; C. A. Swineford,
Baraboo; J. M. Simpson, Indianapolis; M. W.
Goss, Dixon; E. L. Davidson, Springfield, Kv.; C. W.
Mead, St. Louis; W. H. Singer, Pittsburg; M. H. Cardozo, New York. ... Tremoni House—O. Stahlmeeker, New York; Munroe Crane, New York;
A. Hegowisch, New York; the Hon. H. S. Osborn,
Quincy; the Hon. W. L. Bancroft, Port Huron;
W. D. Jones, Logansport; J. K. Graves, Dubuque;
S. J. Beswick, London; J. McG, Stewart, New
York; the Hon. J. H. Earnest and the Hon.
M. M. Strong, Wisconsin... Sherman House—The
Rev. P. B. Morrison, Ear Claire: A. Campbell.

PASTI

The White Stock nati Yesterda

Et. Louis Brought to the Louisvil Wednesday's a Trotting Eve

ester, 1 Smuggler Wins the Fre Straight H

BASE-THE CHICAGOS AT Epecial Dispatch to T.
CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 10
mes that the White Stockin the Indianapolis Club and the rder to defeat the Chia close game, all that was to put in a dead, mushy t would be accomplished. the fallacy of this notion

but few runs, the Barnes, 2 b ...

THE SCO McVey, 1 b...
Anson, 3 b...
White, c...
Hines, c. f...
Spalding, p...
Bielaski, r. f.
Glenn, l. f...

Total....
Cincinnati.
Jones, c. f...
Booth, 3 b ...
Gould, 1 b ...
Kessler, 8.8
Pearson, r. f. Dean, P.... Sweasy, 2b... Total ..

er.
First base on errors—Chica
Runs earned—None.
Umpire—Mr. McGrue, of C
LOUISVILLE VS. S
Special Dispatch to S
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 10.

LOUISVILLE VS. S
Special Dispatch to T
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 10.
tiful game to-day between the
villes. Men were on bases th
the game, and the play was of
ble description. Errors by St
and fourth innings gave Loui
the remaining two were earn
Hague, Snyder, Fulmer, an
safe in the sixth, and Ryan'
Gerhardit's exacking three-base safe in the state, and a safe of corbard's cracking three-bas tures of the eighth. Both cluffelding games, and Louisvill good work at the stick. The Walker, of Cincinnati, was fix

Gerhardt, 1 b. Total.

Total. Innings-ouisville. Bases on called balls—Struck out—Blong, 1; H
Two-base hits—Battin a
Three-base hits—Bradle
Left on bases—Lonisvill
Passed balls—None.
Wild pitches—None.
Out on flies—Louisville,
Double plays—Clapp and
ATHLEFIC V

Double plays—Clapp and a ATHLETIC VS.
Special Dispatch to
NEW YOUK, Aug. 10.—A)
nessed the championship
grounds to-day between the
Clubs. The day was favor
to \$18 in the Mutual's favor
short the services of their
the Mutuals, was substitut
batted their opponents, bu
Phelps in the first and four
for the Athletics. Follow
THE 8

Holdsworth, c. f... Start, 1 b... Treacy, l. f... Hallinan, s. s. Total ...

Athletic.
Hall, I. f...
Porce, s. s.
Fisier, 2 b
Meyerle, 3 b.
Sutton, 1 b.
Knight, p.
Eggler, c. f.
Coons, r. f...
Phelps, c... Total ...

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., game of base-ball at the lesomes, of Atlantic amfor the championship of by the following score:

AT BLO THE

WEDNESDAY'S AND ROCHESTER, N. Y., At at the Rochester Drivin 10,000 people. Follow the day's trotting: the day's trotting:

ROCHESTER, Aug. 9.—Pu
never beat 2:29—\$1,250 of
third, \$230 to fourth:

A. P. Stevens & Bro. sch. ch.
J. McAndrews, Jr. s, ch. g
A. Goldsmith's br. m. Trio
owner's ch. g. Marion.

A. C. Holdridge's br. h. Da

C. Time—2:234: 2:25

A. C. Holdridge's br. h. Ds.

Since-2:23g'; 2:25

2:23 divided as above.

J. M. French's bik. m. Ost.

J. H. Phillips' b. m. Adelai

Owner's b. m. Idol.

S. A. Brown's bik. m. Lady

W. W. Smith's b. g. Joker,

Owner's gr. h. Joe Brown.

W. M. Park's bik. g. Prost

J. W. Rowell's gr. n. Badi

J. Rowell's gr. n. Badi On the special fast t very badly and disappoi much. She was wild an each heat by breaking, a ably bad and time slow.

To-day the great e 000 to 12,000 people
was a hot favorite in the
Green drove Lucille Ge
Lulu. Voorhees Fuller

uniform temperature, is ubject by steam-power, and above that of the open atsins that by increasing the torced into the minutest pasand a much greater oxygenainsured, and obstructions of, occurring in many diseases,

er drops into statistics and family of six, with one serree months in Europe at less atogs or Newport. The cost is fixed at \$4,500, and that of ing-place at enough

e, and suggests the erection t purpose. He thinks it a poison the air with decomer, -an essential result of of throwing it around loose

are discussing spontaneous have come to the unanimous y can't agree. One faction nan tissues soaked in alcohol neous ignition, while the baven't. So the matter

named Mannino has figured nt. He went to a police stathat unless he was locked Sam Morris." Thus he got pers and himself in jail with-of innocent blood.

ng the cost between Nice and r has been almost entirely production of lemons. It is 00,000 will be shipped to Phil-

suspension of operations in oal-mines will throw 30,000 oyment. ERSONAL.

ken London at a galop, and is e Continent of Europe. If he he will have exhausted the

derbilt is missed at Saratoga, slay whist for 50 cents a point, acy in the course of the season at the American view of the ex-

the great French actress, has in her bedchamber at her new Monceau. This unique piece de at her order two years ago. of the boldest of the Cuban on the 5th inst. by a Spanish General was formerly a cierk T. Stewart & Co.; his father

rative, the New York Tribuna rof "St. Elmo" is the only

rof "St. Elmo" is the only faction to whom a published a receipt of manuscript. held a Tilden ratification meetast Saturday night, and "ration company with a number of the word her personal friends. A nup at the end of the services. Stewart & Co. has lately made e in the value of raw silk. BeMr. Stewart he was induced to ties of silk in anticipation of tom of his purchases is now ap-

Herzegovinian Joan of Are, is ge, of diminutive stature, dark, She has squandered away the large fortune in the realization ams; nevertheless, she is still re than £70,000.

Carlos' visit to the United stated by the Cologne Gazetta exying of contributions upon intries for the prosecution of rented a house in Paris, which the middle of the present

much feeling in Paris in connce Imperial at the Britist-tinment lately given by the "young man" had the pos-ig quadrille, the Princess of er. This quadrille may yet-

C. C., has issued an address to the Massachusetts District, for-election. He says that in a control of the public will, at the public opinion is molded aportant work to do than the nat opinion is only expressed. Onnecticut, is represented a mal meeting of the Hamilton he would "go to the stake" pt the new pronunciation of y wants to go to the stake, it to the stake will object; but we there with the idea that the tion of Latin is "new." that the consecration of the energy D. D., of Geneva, N. ecopal Bishop of Iowa, shall the 10th of September, aution sermon will be deliverion, of the Diocese of Cenher dignitaries of the Procech will be present, among the Metropolitan of Canada. plied to the inhabitants of ensive both in taste and I that no injury will be a present condition of the bleness is in itself a serious any people to the saloons. It has occasioned wear, but never before so

n in 1825, and is conse-year. He graduated at the ag Cross Hospital in 1842, of M. B. in 1845 from the eing even then recognized and thinker. In 1846 he ice of the Royal Navy, in the years. In 1853 he re-and became Professor of Oyal School of Mines. He in the Royal College of 69; President both of the Ethnological Societies in t of the British Associa-int of Science in 1870; other important and habitual caution of the by his statement reporter in New interview him. "Some we do not know; and it

we do not know; and it en a man does not know as it." He thus excused the question whether the his opinion, was proved

RIVALS.
Forsyth, U. S. A.; Gen.
mpleton, and W. B. Rdtyer, Cincinnati; W. H.
I. A. McArthur and W.
J. B. Hopkins, Pittsteisco; J. N. Baxter and
v. Y.; Dr. William
of Pacific—C. A. Billsuchanan, Quincy; exdin; C. A. Swineford,
Indianapolis; M. W.
J. Springfeld, Ky.; C. W.
er, Pittsburg; M. H. Carmont House—O. Stahlroe Crane, New York;
the Hon. H. S. Oeborn,
Bancroft, Port Huron;
J. K. Graves, Dubuque;
J. McG. Stewart New
Earnest and the Hon.
Sherman House—The
Claire; A. Campbell,
Bellaire, O.; H. Hull,
er, New York; W. S.
s and A. H. Rugg, Peok.; Harry C. Sawyer,
Buffalo; J. T. Potter,
ac; D. T. Phillips. M.

nati Yesterday --- 6 to 0. Louis Brought to Grief Again by

Wednesday's and Thursday's Trotting Events at Rochester, N. Y.

the Louisville Club.

amuggler Wins the Free-for-All in Three Straight Heats.

> BASE-BALL. THE CHICAGOS AT CINCINNATI.

THE CHICAGOS AT CINCINNATI.

Especial Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O. Aug. 10.—The recent close games that the White Stockings have played with the Indianapolis Club and their defeat last Saturday by the Louisvilles has created the impression that in order to defeat the Chicagos, or even give them in order to derest the Unicagos, or even give them a close game, all that was necessary to be done was to put in a dead, mushy ball and the desired result would be accomplished. To-day's game proved the fallacy of this notion, for, while the Whites made but few runs, the Cincinnatis made none. The game was devoid of interest, and was a quiet,

First base on errors—Chicagos, 6; Cincinnatis, 4

First base on errors—Chicagos, 6; Cincinnatis, 4.
Runs earned—None.
Umpire—Mr. McGrue, of Cincinnati.
LOUISVILLE VS. ST. LOUIS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 10.—There was a beautiful game to-day between the Browns and Louisvilles. Men were on bases the greater portion of the game, and the play was of the sharpest possible description. Errors by St. Louis in the second and fourth innings gave Louisville two runs, and the remaining two were earned by heavy hitting. Hague, Snyder, Fulmer, and Somerville struck asfe in the sixth, and Ryan's single, followed by Gerhardt's cracking three-base hit, were the features of the eighth. Both clubs played delightful felding games, and Louisville won the game by good work at the stick. The umpiring of William Walker, of Cincinnati, was first-class.

Time of game—Two hours.

First base by errora—Louisville, 5; St. Louis, 4.

Runs earned—Louisville, 2; St. Louis, 1.

Balls called—On Devlin, 12; on Bradley, 8.

Strikes called—Off Devlin, 21; Bradley, 24.

Bases on called bells—Hastings, 2.

Struck out—Blong, 1; Hastings, 2.

Two-base hits—Battin and Blong.

Two-base hits—Battin and Gerhardt.

Two-base hits—Battin and Blong.
Three base hits—Bradley and Gerhardt.
Left on bases—Louisville, S; St. Louis, S.
Passed balls—None.
Out on flies—Louisville, 9; St. Louis, 8.
Double plays—Clapp and McGeary, 1.

ATHLETIC VS. MUTUAL.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
NEW YOUK, Aug. 10.—About 500 persons witnessed the championship game on the Union grounds to day between the Athletic and Mutual Clubs. The day was favorable. Pools sold at \$25 to \$18 in the Mutual's favor. The Athletics were short the services of their catcher, and Phelps, of the Mutuals, was substituted. The Mutuals outbatted their opponents, but errors of Meyerle and Phelps in the first and fourth innings lost the game for the Athletics. Following is

THE SCORE:

Mutual.

R B P A E

Mutual.				B	P	A	I
Holdsworth, c.				2	1	1	0
Start, 1 b			 O	1	5	O	0
Treacy, 1. f			 3	1	8	o	i
Hallinan, s. s.	********		 2	2	0	3	1
Craver, 2 b			 0	1	3	i	6
Hicks, c			 ĭ	1	6	î	1
Booth, r. f	*******		 o	1	1	ô	7
Mathews, p			 1	0	î	2	6
Nichols, 3 b		*** ***	 i	2	2	ĩ	1
motore, o b			 -	~	~	-	1
Total			 9	11	27	9	4
Hall, l. f			 1	1	4	0	0
Force, s. st			 1	1	0	3	1
Fisier, 2 b			 ō	1	3	3	1
Meyerle, 3 b			 1	î	0	2	3
Gutton, 1 b			 2		12	ĩ	1
Knight, p			 õ	õ	i	3	G
Eggler, c. f			 1	2	î	0	1
Coons, r. f	********		 i	1	3	0	1
Phelps, c			 0	0		1	
. merpe, c			 0	0	0	1	
Total			 7	9	27	13	14

The first game stood 20 to 8 in favor of the Marshalls. The Marshalls have played thirteen games this season without losing a single game.

AT BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL. Aug. 10.—A base ball game for the amateur championship of ventus, and Southern Illinois was played this aftersoon. Score—Bloomington, 14; Litchfield, 4.

THE TURF. WEDNESDAY'S AND THURSDAY'S RACES AT ROCHESTER.

PASTIMES. The White Stockings at Cincin-

advantage, but he immediately went up and fell to the rear. Fullerton led all the way to the three-quarter pole, Smuggled gradually elosing up, and during a magnificent race up the home-stretch Smuggler passed Fullerton, winning the heat by nearly two lengths, amid tremendous cheering, Time—386, 1974, 1:40%, 2:15%.

Second heat—Smuggler was a hot favorite in the pools, selling at \$100, and the field selling for \$30. Fullerton was given a poor start, the others even. At the quarter Smuggler led a length, Golddudin and Bodine even for second place. On the back stretch Fullerton made a tremendons spurt, Lucille slipped and fell behind, and Fullerton gradually closed on Smuggler to the finish, but the latter won by just about a length, Fullerton second, Lucille a good third, having trotted finely the last half mile, Bodine last. Time, 2:15.

Third heat—Fullerton, who was in the rear when the word was given, made a fine burst on the turn, and at the quarter was neck and neck with Bodine. Smuggler went to the frost at once, pressed by Lucille Golddust only a length behind him. At the quarter Fullerton and Bodine were about even, a length behind Lucille, and the race between them was a fine one. Lucille gained somewhat on Smuggler on the third quarter, but Smuggler won easily in 2:194, Fullerton third.

At the conclusion of the race Smuggler was presented on behalf of the ladice of Rochester with a seplendid wreath of flowers.

SUMMARIES
for the 2:32 class, pure \$2.000:

Prairie Bird choked down on the first half mile. In the 2:38 class four heats were trotted. Selirik got the first and second heats, time 2:354 and 2:34, and Charmer the third heat, time 2:354. This race will be finished to-morrow, after which the 2:29, 2:48, and free-for-all races will be

ARATOGA.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA.

N. Y., Aug. 10.—The weather is very hot, but the races are well attended. The first race, 5 furlongs, for 2-year-olds, was won by Puryear's Narragansett. filly. Basil second, Brener third. Time, 1:03%.

The Kenner stakes, 2 miles, was won by Brother to Bassett. Sultana second, Barricade third. Time, 3:35.

The mile and a half dash was won by Piccolo. Burgoo second, and Inspiration third. Madge was the favorite, with Pennington for the second choice. Time, 2:38%.

The selling race for one and one-fourth miles was won by Arcturus. Romney second, and Meccathird. Time, 2:11%. Arcturus sold for \$350 in a pool of \$3,700. Mecca was the favorite, and Papermaker the second choice.

WRESTLING.

A MATCH AT GRAND RAPIDS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 10.—E. R. Holcomb, of Cedar Springs, and C. G. Mixer, of Hastings, are engaged in a wrestling match in Powers' Opera-House in this city to-night for \$500 and the door money. They began at 9 o'clock, and at this writing (12:30) each have won two falls, and at they have been wrestling for over an hour to win the final fall. A large crowd is watching the con-test with great interest. Veteran professionals pronounce it one of the finest seen in the West.

PEDESTRIANISM.

THE DEXTER PARK MATCH. Persons who have a taste for walking can see a new thing in that line at Dexter Park this after-noon—an honestly conducted match. Inasmuch as Mr. Mansur furnishes the purse and there is no gate money to walk for, the men will do their best to win. This has not by any means been the case in the hall frauds which have been too common in

BILLIARDS.

CUSHION-CAROM MATCH. The much-talked-of match at cushion-caroms between Frank Parker and Albert Hos has been petween Frank Parker and Albert Hoa has been arranged, and will be played this evening at No. 975 Wabash avenue. It will be 200 points up for \$100, and will be, as far as is known, the first money match of that kind of billiards ever played in this country. The contestants are pretty evenly matched, and a good game should result.

FIRES.

AT LAKE, ILL.

About 7 o'clock last evening the packing-house and rendering establishment owned by E. G. Orvis, and situate southwest of the Stock-Yards, was disand stuate southwest of the Stock-Yards, was dis-covered to be on fire. The Northwestern Fertiliz-ing Company, to compensate in a measure for the abominable stench emitted from the concern, blew their whistle to attract the attention of the public, their whistle to attract the attention of the public, but the whistling was kept up so long, together with the stench, that those who wished to be present at the fire had to desist and return home.

At 6 o'clock the engineer of the burned concern went home and reported to the watchman who was to keep guard at night that everything 'was lovely,' but soon the watchman discovered that the packing-house was on fire, and that he could not extinguish the fames. The house had a capacity of killing about 600 hogs per day. The total loss is estimated at about \$15,000. The house was fully insured. Sergt. Gahan, of the Town of West Lake Police, with Officer Markey, was promptly on hand, and rendered valuable assistance.

The Town of Lake fire companies, with their

was promptly on hand, and rendered valuable assistance.

The Town of Lake fire companies, with their engines, 1, 2, and 3, were on hand, but through a lamentable ignorance of where the water-hydrants were situated, were unable for a considerable time to render any assistance; in fact, the engines from the city, although arriving later, had their gear in working order before the Town of Lake fire companies. There were several fre companies from the city and Hyde Park present. The wind was rather favorable for the preservation of the packing-houses. On the frame buildings attached to Atkinson's packing-house were several men, marshaled by Pat Cogan, who combatted the flames as they approached the building. Rain coming about 8 o'clock extinguished the flames, and the fire companies, with the motley crowds who were present, dispersed to hunt up a night's resting-place.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 10.—About half-past 3 this morning a fire broke out in a saloon called "The

morning a fire broke out in a saloon called "The Gem," located on Fifth street, in the rear of the Manufacturers National Bank. It was fully fifteen minutes before our fire companies could get a stream on the burning building. A paint-shop and contents, owned by Buffam & Reid, and located over the saloon, was also a total loss. The building was a dry, worthless old shell, and property-owners in the vicinity are undoubtedly glad that it has been destroyed. Your correspondent was unable to learn the amount of insurance or the total loss. The rear of the Opera-House suffered a slight singeing, but can be repaired at a trifling expense.

AT MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Milwaukee, Aug. 10.—Wahl's glue-factory was totally destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock p. m., originating in the carpenter-shop. This fire throws out 112 laborers. Loss between \$35,000 and \$40,000; insurance not ascertained, but believed to be partial. The works were distant from the Fire Department, and the buildings had mostly fallen in before the firemen arrived. The proprietors are Chicago men.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region, generally higher barometer, southerly winds, veering to cooler westerly, and frequentrains, succeeded by clearing weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO. Aug. 10.

WEDNESDAY'S AND THURSDAY'S RACES AT ROCHESTER.	southerly winds, veering to cooler westerly, and frequentrains, succeeded by clearing weather.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 10. —Yesterday's races	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Aug. 10.
at the Rochester Driving Park were attended by	Time. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Rn. Weather
10,000 people. Following are the summaries of the day's trotting:	6:58 a. m. 29 98 75 76 S. W., fresh Clear. 11:18 a. m. 29,97 82 52 S. E., fresh Fair. 2:00 p. m. 29.92 84 61 S., fresh Fair.
ROCHESTER, Aug. 9.—Purse of \$2,500 for horses that never beat 2:29.—\$1,250 to first, \$625 to second, \$375 to third, \$250 to fourth: A P Stevens & Bro.'s ch. s. Gen. Grant1 4 4 1 1 J. McAndrews, Jr.'s, ch. g. Planter	2:59 n m 29 93 80 74 S. W., fresh. .05 Thr't'n'g
McAndrews, Jr. 's, ch. g. Planter. 3 1 2 3 3 A. Goldsmith's br. m. Trio. 4 3 1 4 4 Owner's ch. g. Marion. 2 2 3 2 2 A. C. Holdridge's br. h. Damon. dis.	Maximum thermometer, 85. Minimum, 72. GENERAL OBSERVATIONE. CHICAGO, Aug. 10—Midnight.
SAME DAY Proper 92 500 for homes that name heat	Stations. Bar. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather.
J. M. French's blk. m. Cozette	Alpena
Owner's b. m. idol. 2 4 8 8 8 4 W. Smith's b. g. Joker 4 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	Cleveland. 30.10 73 S. Alght. Fair.
W. W. Smith's b. g. Joker	Port Haron 30.05 74 S., fresh Fair.
On the special fast trial of speed Lula acted very badly and disappointed all her friends very	Keokuk 29.87 73 S., fresh04 Cloudy. LaCrosse 29.82 71 S., brisk03 Lt. rain. Marquette 29.81 71 S., brisk12 Threat'g.
much. She was wild and headstrong, and spoiled each heat by breaking, the first heat being remark-	Omaha 29.94 84 Calm
ably bad and time slow, viz., 2:22. The second heat was much better, the mare making but two bad skips, one at the half and the other at the	Total Transfer of the Park Tra
three-quarter pole, and doing the mile in 2:16%. The third heat was like the rest, broken up by skips; time, 2:19. THURSDAY'S BACES.	THE CROPS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Stoux City, Ia., Aug. 10.—The Journal will to-
To-day the great event was the free-for-all, trotted alternately with the 2:32 race. From 10,-000 to 12,000 people were present. Smuggler	morrow publish correspondence from a large extent of country, embracing North and Southern Dakota, and Northwestern Iowa, concerning this season's
Green drove Lucille Golddnst, in preference to	crop. The acreage planted was about one-third greater than last year, and the yield averages from
Lulu, Voorhees Fullerton, Mace having been expelled by the Buffalo Park; Marvin Smuggler, and Pete Johnson Bodine.	15 to 31 bushels per acre. The crop is all in stack and a considerable portion of it threshed, and will
First heat—Bodine drew the pole, Smuggler sec- ond place, Fullerton third, and Lucille Golddust entside. The start was an even length to Bodine's	generally grade No. 1 Other small grain crops are up to last year's averages in quantity, and far superior in quality.

FOREIGN. The Servians Decline All Offers of Mediation.

Convention of Representatives of the Cotton Interest in London.

Rules and Regulations Proposed for the Government of the Trade.

The Silver Question Occupies the Attention of the English Parliament.

TURKEY.

RECENT ATROCITIES.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—An article by John Emile Lemoinne, to whom is intrasted the supervision of the English correspondence of the Journal des Debats, published in the Journal to-day, insists upon the necessity of prompt intervention to put a stop to the atrocities of the Turks. He says it is for England to intervene, because England, being the avowed protectress of Turkey, is ananimously considered, in Europe, to be responsible for the conduct of the Turks.

A special to Le Temps from Vienna says: "The note which Ristics, the Servian Premier, is preparing to the Powers, giving an account of the atrocities committed by the Turks in Servia, may serve equally to pave the way for mediation or for justifying a war to the death." RECENT ATROCITIES.

ustifying a war to the death."

serve equally to pave the way for mediation or for justifying a war to the death."

THE MONTENEGRINS.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A special to the Daily News from Trebigne says: "The Montenegrins have retired, some toward Podgoritiza and some toward Bongli. Mouhktar Pasha has made an excursion to the frontier unmolested. An offensive movement of the Turks is probable."

SERVIAN ARMY MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Gen. Gen. Tcholak, who, with Gen. Aubitch, defeated Dervish Pasha near Sicuitza, is reported to be retreating from that place. Gen. Tchernayeff is advancing in the direction of Barjs.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says Gen. Harvatovitch maintains his position at Barja Pass, where he awaits reinforcements.

THE BOSNIANS.

Gen. Despotovitch, the new commander-in-chief of the Bosnians, announces that he has taken seven Turkish intrenchments, and occupied several villages on the Una.

WILL NOT ACCEPT MEDIATION.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—A dispatch to Le Temps from Vienna states the Servian Premier Ristics rejects all offers of mediation, declaring that Servia will not treat for peace until the Turks are under the walls of Belgrade.

TURKISH PROPOSITION.

LONDON, Aug. 11—5 a. m.—The Standard's Berlin special says the Porte has positively declared it is willing to negotiate for peace whenever the Powers are alsposed to intervene, but it is not willing to agree to an armistice before the entry of the Turks into Belgrade.

TURKISH REINFORCEMENTS.

The Standard's Ragues special announces that

Turks into Belgrade.

TURKISH REINFORCEMENTS.

The Standard's Ragusa special announces that Tjeladin Pasha has arrived at Nevesenje with reinforcements. The arrival of additional reinforcements at Scutariz is expected. They are coming under Mehemet Pasha, who will assume the chief command.

THE SULTAN.

PARIS, Aug. 11—5:30 A. M.—A dispatch to La Liberte says the Sultan is better, and his recovery nearly certain.

SERVIAN DEFENSE OF THE MORAVA VALLEY.

nearly certain.

SERVIAN DEFENSE OF THE MORAVA VALLEY.

Dispatch to the New York Heraid.

SEMLIN, Aug. 8, 1876.—I have just returned to Belgrade after a tour along the southeastern frontier of Servia. During my journey I visited Alexinatz. Kniazevac has been captured by the Turks, who entered Servia through the detiles of Gramada, giving the invading army complete control of the Valley of the Timok.

Gen. Leschjanin, whose forces were centred at Saitschar, fearing that his line of communication would be cut off, has evacuated that city and Kniazevac, and fallen back into the impregnable defiles through which are the only two routes that lead to the Valley of the Morava. Having driven the Serviaus from the Valley of the Timok, it will be necessary for the Turks to invade and subjugate the Morava Valley before they may claim complete success. In view of this fact, the occupation by the insurgents of the only two routes leading into the Valley of the Morava is very important.

The roads lead over a succession of wooded mountains, and are now incumbered by thousands of emigrant wagons conveying the terrified inhabitants of the invaded districts beyond the reach of the cruel Turks. The larger number of those on the roads are old men, women, and children, who come from all directions. The news of the doings of the Turks in Bulgaria, and the traditional brutality and inhumanity of the Mussulmans. have struck terror into the hearts of the people, who know they will have no quarter in the event of falling into the hands of the invaders.

I have seen the ruins of several burned villages during my trip. I was at the first battle of Knajazevac, and also witnessed the bombardment of Saitschar.

zevac, and also witnessed the bombardment of Saitachar.

The situation is not altogether hopeless for Ser-via, for the defiles on the approaches to the Mora-a Valley, which they now occupy, are well sorticed,

COTTON.

TRADE CONVENTION IN LONDON.

London, Aug. 10.—Eight American, three Dutch, one London, and six Liverpool epresentatives of the cotton trade met in convention here yesterday. Samuel Simpson, of New Orleans, presided. He stated the objects of the meeting as declared in the resolutions of the American National Cotton Exchange inviting it. W. B. Forwood, of Liverpool, indorsed the objects of the meeting. W. P. Campbell, of New York, moved that this conference recommend the formation of an International Cotton Association, to promote the efficiency and to extend the usefulness of the various associations of Europe and the United States, and to secure united and harmonious action in considering the various questions affecting the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests of cotton, so that the welfare of the cotton trade may be better protected and promoted.

The delegates being unable to bind their respective associations, the resolution was withdrawn.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Reynoids, of Norfolk, Va., stated that it was the opinion of this conference that the present system of conducting arbitrations on the quality of cotton in Liverpool is unsatisfactory, and that the Cotton Brokers' Association be requested to appoint a committee to consider some more efficient means of assessing allowances to be made on cotton to be bought and sold to arrive. The resolution was passed after considerable discussion.

Mr. Forwood, of Liverpool, moved that, in the opinion of this conference, arbitrations upon the quality of cotton should be based upon grade, and that the value should be fixed according to the official quotations of the day. Adopted.

Mr. Nicholson, of Liverpool, moved that, in the opinion of this conference, Liverpool-drawn samples of American cotton sre, on an average, worse in appearance and consequently in class by one-sixteenth of a penny to one-eighth of a penny per pound, than those drawn in America before the cotton is compressed, and that a severer pressure will further deteriorat TRADE CONVENTION IN LONDON.

effect of the fall of silver on countries producing the precious metal. He waw no disposition on the part of the countries whose action greatly affected the question to substitute gold for silver currency. Did the Government have the reports as to the steps taken by the United States regarding bills on the subject of silver currency? The statistics the Committee on Depreciation had regarding the American mines ended with 1875. Those mines must be watched with great anxiety, if we were desirous of forming a correct opinion as to the future price of silver. It had been stated that these mines paid for themselves by the gold produced for nothing. What was the effect on other than American prices of the fall in value of silver? If prices remain at the present point, we must expect to see a decided falling off in the sources of supply.

GERMANY.

THE IMPERIAL BANK.

Benlin, Ang. 10.—The specie in the Imperial
Bank of Germany has increased 743, 300 marks

Bank of Germany has increased 745,500 marks during the week.

WAGNER'S TRILOGY.

BATREUTH, Aug. 10.—Preparations for the production of Richard Wagner's Trilogy are nearly completed. The last general rehearsal took place yesterday, in the presence of the King of Bavaria. The town is fast filling with visitors from all reacts of Europe.

SWITZERLAND. A FEMALE ASSASSIN.

Berne, Aug. 10. — Yesterday a Russian lady fired

a pistol at Prince M. Gortschakoff, the Russian Minister to Switzerland. The Prince was unhurt. The lady was arrested.

The attempted assassination of Prince Gortscha-koff is attributed to political motives. AUSTRIA.

MINISTER BRALE.
VIENNA, Aug. 10. -Mr. Beale, United States Minister to Austria, had an audience to-day with the Emperor, and presented his credentials. FRANCE.

ANOTHER CABLE SCHEME. PARIS, Ang. 10.—The Government has granted the right for a telegraph cable between Paris and New York, and subscriptions will soon be opened.

MINING TROUBLES

MINING TROUBLES.

Special currespondence of The Tribune.

Pittsburg, Aug. 9.—The excitement which has prevailed for the past four days in the Youghiogheny coal-region, over the reported existence in that community of a section of the "Mollie Maguires," has in a measure subsided. Reports received in the city to-day from Buena Vista, the headquarters of the disaffected miners, show a disposition on their part to compromise with the conheadquarters of the disaffected miners, show a disposition on their part to compromise with the operators, who now appear to have the upper hand. Four days ago, the Youghlogheny region—comprehending a tract of the finest coal-territory in Western Pennsylvania—was thrown into high excitement by the burning of twenty tenement-houses at Sharon Station, on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Road, 26 miles from the city. It was known to have been the work of incendiaries, from the fact that, in the house where the fire originated (the only unoccupied one of the lot), the floor was found to have been saturated with oil. Some of the inmates of the burned dwelling barely escaped with their lives, and all suffered the loss of their household goods. This act alone would have been a sufficient cause for alarm in the community; but there had been other instances of daring lawlessness, and the citizens were already munity; but there had been other instances of dar-ing lawlessness, and the citizens were already roused by apprehension. Gangs of miners roamed about the country, demanding provisions of farm-ers, and enforcing compliance by rude threats. Banded together, they would invade private proper-ty, enter orchards and carry away fruit, without ty, enter orchards and carry away fruit, without molestation,—the owners standing toe much in fear of them to make any protest. Robberies of

molestation,—the owners standing too much in fear of them to make any protest. Robberies of spring-houses and cellars have been of nightly occurrence; and, amongst residents of the Youghiogheny district, the past six weeks may be truly said to have been one period of dread.

The Youghiogheny Valley, which is often confounded with the Monongahela Valley,—both lying southeast of Pittsburg, and extending in the same direction,—gives employment in its mines to about 900 miners. There has always been more or less trouble between the operators and miners in both these regions,—the latter generally going out on a strike in the spring, and remaining idle, some of them, as long as three months. Sometimes the operators have had to "knuckle-down" first, but oftener it has been the miners who have been obliged to yield. Their differences, however, were never attended by serious consequences. No one feared the miners. Their complaints and clamors the people were become used to; and, if some of them now and then were heard to make a threat, past experience set it down as nothing more than idle wind. The bringing on of Italian miners in 1874, however, changed all this. The Buena-Vista riot in the fall of that year, in which several Italians were killed, was the real beginning of trouble. In the end, the resident miners gained their point, going to work again at rates within a tride of what they demanded, on condition that the Italians be sent way. In this movement they were seconded by the substantial element of the community, farmers and others, who expressed themselves strongly on the subject of foreigners coming to starve-out what they denominated "legitimate labor." The aroused sentiment of the community at this, time compelled the operators to dispense with Italian labor; and here may be set down the

at that time compelled the operators to dispense with Italian labor; and here may be set down the first prominent instance in the Youghlogheny region, or indeed in any region in this section of country, of the triumph of this class of labor over capital. Since that time the miners have had things rather their own way, seemingly incapable of being controlled by reason. No pretext is too slight for them to fasten upon when they want to go out on a strike. Every plan or arrangement submitted to them by the operators in the past two years, to settle the difficulties between them, they have rejected as unsatisfactory. Their time of striking is generally in the wet soasons of the year, when the river is high and coal shipments are apit to be large.

The general quiet which has successed to the urbulence and rot of last week may be credited to the fact of an aroused spiri of combativeness amongst cilizens and owners of property, some of whom have taken the precaution to employ watchmen with loaded rifles to guard their houses by night. This is the case of the resident members of the Youghiogheny Coal Company, against whom the savage intentions of the strikers are especially directed. At the present writing, Mr. Thomas Moore, President of the Company's houses were fortibly ejected, but, with the spirit of the "free-born," gathered their worldly possessions in a heap outside their late dwellings, and planted over them a white-and-black flag, displaying to the breeze a human skull, cross-bones, and divers other portions of the human anatomy, all of which were supposed to represent the brotherhood of the dreaded "Mollie Maguires." From this circumstance, that startling report above mentioned originated. There is abundant cause, however, to doubt its truth. That the miners here are organized, is well known; but their Association does not represent the spirit or purpose of the bold but desperately-ignorant 'Mollies,' however some of the disaffected of their random and the incendaries of the property of the Youghiogheny on t

JUDGE LYNCH. Hanging Up an Errand Boy in Cellar.

Revital of the Old Custom of Torturing for a Confession.

The Boy Manages to Escape by Promising to Return the Money,

And Thus Succeeds in Reaching Hi Father's Home.

John H. McCormick and Oliver B. Clark keep a boot and shoe store en State street. One or both of these gentlemen are accused of a serious crimeno less than that of attempting to take the administration of justice into their own hands. Unfortunately for their plans, interference stepped in in the shape of a policeman, who rescued their victim, and placed Oriando B. Clark in an embarrassing position.

There are four people engaged in the store of McCormick & Clark, which is an ordinary retail establishment. They are, besides the two part ners, a clerk named Henry Robinson and a boy named Solomon Swartz. Business with the firm has not, apparently, been very thriving, for it is only recently that they have moved into their present place from a more central location near the corner of Clark and Madison streets. Clark has generally borne a good reputation, as well as McCormick, though the present affair shows them up in a light altogether novel and unenviable.

All of the four parties mentioned above are concerned in the matter, though the chief participants were Clark and the boy Swartz, the former being the aggressor and the latter the object of attack.

the agreemor and the latter the object of attack, and the agreemor and the latter the object of attack, and it he did not stay hung the latter than the stay hung the latter than the latter t

seem obtained. An effort was made to secure Clark's discharge, but a couple of reporters interfered, and represented to his Honor that it was rather too serious an affair to be easily disposed of. Both Clark and McCormick admitted that they had not hurt him, but merely tried to induce him to confess. Dr. McDonald, however, says that Swartz was as near suffocation as a person could go and live. The case will probably come up this morning.

RAILROADS.

FAST FREIGHT LINES.

There is a movement on foot among the railroad managers to bring about a much-needed reform in the transportation of freight. Several meetings have lately been held both here and in New York looking towards consolidating all the fast freight lines in but three separate organizations. This is a reform which has long been needed, as these lines as at present constituted and managed are of no earthly benefit to the roads which could do the business much better through their regular freight department. The tax of I cent per mile paid to the fast freight organizations is just so much money thrown away, and would have long since been abolished but for the fact that these lines are owned and controlled by some of the leading managers of the roads over which they run, who make that much money extra at the expense of the stockholders of the roads. Why they are named fast freight lines is hard to explain, since freight sent by them is often delayed a week or more. They have nothing at all to do with the transportation of the freight; they merely solicit the business and furnish the cars, for which service they not only receive a tax of I cent per mile but in some instances a commission also. While the railroads have been losing money during the last year, it is an established fact that the fast freight lines have made as much money as ever.

By right they ought to be abolished altogether and the business done entirely by the freight departments of the various roads. This would save the roads the mileage charge, not to speak of the doing away with a disastrous competition. The mileage paid to the fast-freight lines is either taken from the pockets of the stockholders or the shippers.

But as it is not likely that their abolition can be secured at once, and as half a loof of bread is bet-FAST FREIGHT LINES.

mileage paid to the fast-freight lines is either taken from the pockets of the stockholders or the shippers.

But as it is not likely that their abolition can be secured at once, and as half a loaf of bread is better than no bread at all, it is quite astisfactory to learn that a step toward doing away with them has been made by consolidating them into three lines. There are at present no less than twenty fast-freight lines doing business in this city. The Michigan Central Railroad gets business from nine of them as follows: The Blue Line, the National Dispatch, the Commercial Line, the Diamond Line, the International Line, the Canada Sonthern Line, the Hoosac Tunnel Line, the Merchants Dispatch, and the Eric & North Shore Line. Though all of them give their business to the Michigan Central, yet the competition among them is as brisk as can possibly be, and they often break the regular tariff rates of the road in order to take the business away from an other line which would have sent the freight over the same road Each line wants to get all the mileage it can, and for this reason the interests of the roads are set aside and not at all considered.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad gets business from the following fast-freight lines: Red Line, Empire Line, South-Shore Line, Merchants' Line, and Great Western Dispatch. The freight business of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne and the Pennsylvanis Railroads is done by the Star Umon Line, consisting of the Red and Black Star Lines, and by the Atlantic & Pacific Express. The Pan-Handle Railroad receives the patronage of the Ref & Pacific Line, National Line, and Green Line.

The Baltimore & Ohio has but one fast-freight lines, and in favor of the roads doing their own freight business.

As already stated, the idea is to consolidate all those lines into three, the Merchants' Dispatch to run over the Michigan Central, the Great Western Dispatch to run over the Michigan Central, the Great Western Dispatch to run over the Michigan Central, the Great Western Dispatch

MISSOURI RIVER BUSINESS.

The roads leading from Chicago and St. Louis to Missouri River points are continually at logger-heads on account of the difficulty they find in maintaining uniform freight rates. Nearly every month a meeting has to be held for the purpose of adjusting their difficulties. After a long and disastrous war between the Chicag oand St. Louis roads it was decided on the 19th of June last to stop cutting each other's throats, and to hereafter maintain fair and equitable rates. A tariff was then adopted as follows: From Chicago to Atchison, St. Joseph, Kanass City, and Leavenworth first class, 85 cents; second-class, 70 cents; third class, 45 cents; fourth class, 30 cents: special class, 25 cents. The St. Louis roads were allowed a slight difference on account of having shorter lines. But this tariff was broken, like the previous ones, and complications have lately arisen which made another rupture itaminent.

For this reason a meeting of General Preight Agents was called, which was held in the Grand and this morning's issue, regarding Mr. At-liknson's function to the late Mr. Hanford, in no sense reflected the feelings of the family. Instead of their feelings being "harrowed up" by any remarks Mr. Atkinson uttered, his address was in all respects, in the judgment of the bereaved, suited to the melancholy occasion. It is a grief to her especially that any contrary statements should have been made public.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Caledonian societies all over Canada are leaving to take part in the grand meeting of smalgamated. Clubs of Caledonia throughout the United States and Canada, to be held at Philadelphia, commencing Mr. At-like of the leading of the leading of the feelings of the For this reason a meeting of General Freight Agents was called, which was held in the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city yesterday. Mr. H. E. Wicker, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, was elected Chairman, and Mr. A. C. Bird, of the Missouri Pacific, Secretary. There were present James Smith, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Alton; C. W. Smith, General Freight Agent of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy: Lewis Viele, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pairfic; H. H. Courtwight, General Freight Agent of the Hannibal & St. Joe; George Olds, General Freight Agent of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs; T. E. Cassidy, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Missouri Pacific; W. H. Weed, General Western Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. There were representatives of other roads in town, but they did not make their appearance at the meeting.

There were representatives of other roads in town, but they did not make their appearance at the meeting.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and asked those present to make an explanation. Each one declared that he had kept the rates faithfully, and that it was the other one who had broken them. The Chairman said he had no doubt that they were all correct, and he could not see what the meeting had been called for, whereupon all the freight agents looked contented and happy.

To turn the meeting to some account, some one proposed to raise the grain rates from Kansas City to the East. This motion would have been carried had it not been for fear that the already light shipments would cease altogether, and therefore nothing was done in regard to this matter.

It was finally decided to let bygones be bygones, and hereafter stick firmly to the prevailing rates. An adjournment was had amid the best of feeling, and rates will undoubtedly be firm for at least a week.

ITEMS.

TIEMS.

At the last monthly meeting of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents a resolution was passed requesting Mr. Parmelee, the owner of the transfer 'buses, to make the same reduction in Centennial and excursion rates in proportion as is made by the railroads. Mr. Parmelee has now informed the reads that though he could make now transfer buses, to make the same reduction in Centennial and excursion rates in proportion as is made by the railroads. Mr. Parmelee has now informed the roads that, though he could make no money on a reduced rate, yet he had decided to comply with the request, and would hereafter charge for transfer on Centennial and excursion tickets 37% cents, instead of 50 cents, as hereforore. Mr. Parmelee stated to a Thirdwarf reporter yesterday that he did not think 50 cents for the transfer of a passenger research of the transfer of a passenger transfer of many the passenger transfer of the passenger transfer of the transfer of the passenger transfer of the beggge, or which expressmen were charging 50 cents alone. The business could not be done for less without losing money. The railroads are well satisfied with the concessions made by Mr. Parmelee. Mr. J. N. McCullough, Vice-President; Mr. F. Slataper, Chief Engineer: and Mr. William Stewart, General Freight Agent, of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad, were in the city yesterday, and held a consultation with the local magnate or the road. The object of the confined could not be learned.

Mr. W. P. Allen, editor and business manager of the road. The object of the confined could not be comply with the concessions manager of the road. The object of the passenger transfer to the condition with the local magnate or the road. The object of the confined could not be learned.

Mr. W. P. Allen, editor and business manager of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad, ware in the city yesterday.

Mr. W. C. Quincy, General Manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was in the city yesterday.

TROUBLE AHEAD,

Special Dupatch to The Tribuna.

CINCINNAT, O., Aug. 10.—At midnight to-night a special train left on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad.

To the Western Associated Press.

To the We

some and American as American as American as Large and another to be furthed by the Liverpool Association of Liverpool Association of Liverpool and the L

THE JAIL.

Intimations as to the Policy of Mr. Sullivan's Lawyers.

A Brief Sketch of the Defendant's Life --- Note from Mrs. Hanford.

The inquest being over, and the verdict of the Coroner's jury having been rendered, the Sullivan-Hanford homicide has disappeared from the surface, and, for a time at least, will not be thought of except by the principals, their relatives, and immediate friends. Hence, little can be added by way of epilogue to the tragedy. Mr. Sullivan occupies a cell at night in the County Jail, as yet differing in no respect from others in the prison, but he has so farbeen accorded the privilege of remaining in the jailer's room during the day, for conversation with sympathetic friends who call to condole with and cheer him. He is yet very nervous—unstrung completely—and has little to say to those who visit him. His attorneys, T. A. Moran and W. W. O'Brien, are at work preparing for

O'Brien, are at work preparing for
HIS DEFENSE.

What it will be cannot as yet be foreshadowed. If is understood, however, that premeditation will be denied, and that the alleged striking ed.
Mrs. Sullivan by Mr. Hanford will be vigorously urged as, in a measure, palliating the erime. It is not unlikely that the attorneys will ask for the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus, and endeavog to obtain the release of Sullivan upon the ground that the evidence taken before the Coroner did not warrant the recommendation of the jury that he becommitted without bail.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The Detroit Post of the 9th has tacts concerning the early history of and his wife:

The Detroit Post of the 9th has the following facts concerning the early history of Mr. Sallivan and his wife:

The telegraphic report of the tragedy in yesterday's and his wife:

The telegraphic report of the tragedy in yesterday's and his wife:

The telegraphic report of the tragedy in yesterday's all yesterday of the post of

The appointment.

NOTE PROM MRS. HANFORD.

To the Estior of The Tribuse.

Chicago, Ang. 10.—Mrs. Hanford requests Tribuse as the state of the tribuse as that the criticisms made by persons attending Mr. Hanford's funeral, and published in this morning's issue, regarding Mr. Atkinson's funeral tribute to the late Mr. Hanford, in no sense reflected the feelings of the family. Instead of their feelings being "harrowed up" by any remarks Mr. Atkinson uttered, his address was in all respects, in the judgment of the bereaved, suited to the melantholy occasion. It is a grief to her especially that any contrary statements should have been made public.

Mrs. F. Hanford.

connaent or winning. He is now out minsty-one days.

Special Disputch to The Tribona.

Sr. John, N. B., Ang. 10.—Forest fires are raging in this district. Over 1,000 acres of timber land have been burnt over, and the flames are spreading. Several towns are threatened.

Special Disputch to The Tribona.

Otrawa, Ang. 10.—The Customs authorities have seized the iron bridge now being constructed over the Chaudiere by the Ohio Wrought-Iron Company for an alleged infraction of the Customs laws. A representative of the Company is here arranging the matter. The trouble arose out of a misunderstanding between the City Council and the contractors. The former have given bonds to cover deficiencies, and the work is proceeding.

MICHIGAN MILITIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 10.—Gov. Bagley and his staff reviewed the Second Regiment of Michigan State troops, now in a camp of instruction in this city, this afternoon. The militars showed great proficiency in drill and military maneuvres, and was commended in the warmest language by the Governor and every member of his staff. A sham fight was one of the features of the occasion, and old veterans pronounced it as fine a display as could possibly have been given, and were enthusiastic in their praises of Col. Smith, and the efficers of the regiment. Fufly 8,000 citizens witnessed the review. The weather was veryfine, but very hot, and three of the members of the regiment suffered from severe but not fatalyday. To-morrow Inspector-Gen. Trowbridge will inspect it, and the rifle team will coatest for the honors. A young man named Bruca, who was at Camp Custer witnessing the review, fell some distance out of a tree, striking on his head, receiving injuries that may prove fatal.

A. O. F.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 10.—The Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters continued its session to-day. Considerable routine business was transacted. Newark, N. J., was selected as the next piece of meeting. The Committee on Nominations reported a list of officers, all of whom are from this city, in accordance with the laws of the Order. A Committee was appointed to ascertain how far the general laws of the Order control the organization in this country, and to report what rights were reserved by the High Court in England, when the dispensation to organize in this country was granted. Adjourned until to-morrow.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Scarcity of Good Negotiable Paper in the Loan Market. New York Exchange Weak---The

Clearings \$2,700,000. The Produce Markets Rather Steady---Provisions Dull.

Theat Irregularly Easier-Corn Firm-Condition Borrowing flat.

Governments were a fraction lower, in sympathy with gold. of Wheat in Store.

FINANCIAL.

The features of the loan market continue the mme. The supply of negotiable paper is light, and he banks are eagerly taking all that is offered of a rood quality. As a natural result of the small proportions of trade, and the slowness of collections, deposit lines are somewhat drawn down,—a reduction of their loanable resources to which the banks make no objection. There is, comparatively, a small amount of produce being carried by the Board of Trade banks. Most of the stuff is now carried by the private cantial of operators. The country banks The features of the loan market continue of Trade lanks. Most of the stuff is now carried by the private capital of operators. The country banks are carrying more than their usual share, and the funds of the city banks find, in rediscounting country paper, an ontiet that is usually found among the Chicago desiers. In all branches of mercantile business so little is doing that not much new paper is made except to meet other paper maturing.

Rates of discount at the banks are 8@10 per cent to regular customers. To good outside borrowers street rates are readily given.

On the street the surplus of loanable capital is the burden of complaint. Good paper is in demand at unprecedentedly low rates, ranging for time paper from 6 per cent upward.

are \$116,000 gross and \$164,000 het better that last year.

Money market easy; 1½@2. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4.

Customs receipts, \$431,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbussed \$377,000.
Clearings, \$10,000,000.

Shipments of specie to-day, \$209,000.

Sterling quiet; 60 days', 487½; sight, 489½.

Coupons, '81. 204 New 3s. 116%
Coupons, '85. 115% 10-40s. coupons. 115%
New 117% 10-40s. coupons. 118%
Coupons, '67. 119% Carrencies. 1203 he burden of companies of the part of the paper from 6 per cent upward.

New York exchange was offered at 50c per \$1,000 premium between banks.

The clearings were \$2,700,000.

The clearings were \$2,700,000.

THE DAWN OF PROSPERITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—It may be that two or three years will pass before the prosperity of the country will be fuily restored. But there are grounds for believing that the panic has spent its force, and that the financial crisis which followed has reached, if it has not already passed, its culminating point. Every depressing influence has been exerted, and every apprehended evil discounted. When things get to their lowest point reaction sets in, and confidence slowly revives. So long as a man believes get to their lowest point reaction sets in, and confidence slowly revives. So long as a man believes or fears that prices will continue to decline, it is may hisbor lost to attempt to sell him anything. He will wait not only until they cease to fall, but until they begin to rise. Confidence is a plant that never grows on a falling market. It matters not how low any commodity may be, no one will buy it save to satisfy immediate wants, so long as there is a prospect that it will fall to a lower level. This rule applies to property of every kind. We see its influence upon railroad stocks, upon grain, and upon real estate. The demand for commodities and for what are called "securities" (but which often turn out to be 'insecurities") has largely fallen off. It is carelessly said that there is no money to buy anything

Insecurities ") has largely fallen off. It is caresely said that there is no money to buy anything
ith. And yet a strict inquiry will show that this
s a mistake—and a great mistake. Money is in
ealily superabundant. This point may be deied by those who have no money, and find it diffiult to obtain it. But it is, nevertheless, a fact,
nd one that can be easily proved.

Our impecunious friend complains that money
scarce because in his own pocket there happens
be a vacancy which he has tried by every expeient to relieve, but tried in vain. This only
roves the deficiency in this man's case of both
apital and credit. It does not prove the
careity of money, save in the case
of hote individual, or of all individuals who are so
infortunate as to be in the same condition. If monof one individual, or of all individuals who are so unfortanate as to be in the same condition. If mony is scarce in reality, why is it that the banks in all parts of the country find their business as unprofitable almost as that of any other? Why is it that money is offered for loan at lower rates in this city, and in all other cities, than was ever known before? Such, however, is unquestionably the case. While labor is unemployed, or but poorly remunerated, capital finds it no easy matter to profitably invest its funds. It is glad to accept a very low interest where there is no danger of the principal being diminished or lost.

It is impossible to controvert facts like these by any sophistry about the scarcity of currency. The thing that is cares is not currency, but confidence, and until this is restored no increase of the currency, however great, would afford any substantial reflict to the country. It would be like giving wine so one in a fewer, the only effect of which would be bincrease the malady, and, perhaps, kill the pa-

b increase the maledy, and, perhaps, kill the patient.

A new prosperity must begin with the re-establishment of confidence. Confidence means simply trust in man. Commercial affairs cannot be carried on in a great country like this except through the medium of credit, or trust in future payment. When men do not pay their notes or futilit their promises, trust is destroyed. We dare not loan them for fear we shall never see our money again. Nothing is so exasperating as the jingle of our money (supposing we were on a specie basis) in the pockets of others, particularly when we are satisfied that it can never be fotten out of their pockets into our own.

Those who desire to get at the truth, or are capable of taking a calm view of things, cannot fall to become persuaded of the soundness of our positions, if they will but take the pains to make a careful investigation of the subject. Credit springs from confidence, and the latter is indispensable to activity in commercial affairs. The mere increase of "currency" would certainly not increase confidence. On the contrary, it would inevitably have the opposite effect, in case the additional issue of "currency" should by its excess postpone the period of its retemption.

This, to our mind, seems so simple and clear

denes. On the contrary, it would inevitably have the opposite effect, in case the additional issue of "carrency" should by its excess postpone the period of its retemption.

This, to our mind, seems so simple and clear that we cannot see how it can be doubted by any one who has mastered the radiments of financial aciance. All this talk about the "currency," therefore, has been of a superficial character. It has not even touched the real question which underlies the present condition of the country. The mere currency ho more affects the quantity or quality of business at this time than the foam of the sea affects its inner depths. Nor would any fettlious increase of it have any other influence than to depreciate and eventually destroy its value, as has been the case in other times and other countries than our own. Pricesof commodities are now as low as they probably will fall. Even real extate seems to have struck a bottom. The sales for cash occasionally taking place appear to prove this. A revival of industry would bring us to the point of specie payment much sooner than can probably be one by forefibe legislative action. The passage of the pending Silver bill through Congress would depress the premium on fold and add to the present value of greenbacks. "Specie payment "would be facilitated without injury to commercial interests. The general welfare would be promoted. Hope and confidence would revive. While we are at the bottom, it needs but a comparated yelight impulse to turn the scale in an appared direction. We believe that the passage of his Silver bill will be the dawn of a new prosperity. While it will work no injustice to the Government creditors and bondholders, it will afford encouragement to the great mass of the people, and thereby lay the foundation of bester times. It, well be experienced, which will be favorable to the restoration of confidence and the revival of trade, —people will cheerfully pay their debts, where they can do so in pounds of silver and not in pounds of flesh.

CHICAGO CITT BON

Twenty-three bids were received at the City Comptroller's office yesterday for the \$95,000 of Chicago 6 per cent bonds offered to the highest bidder, and issued to retire a like amount which matured July 1, 1876. The bids ranged from 93 31-100 and interest up to 98 and interest. They were all rejected.

ensation in Wall street stocks—the first there, it says, for many a day:

Undismayed by the fate of the children referred to in Mother teloogies collection, who went skating an a rummer's day, the short selers of New Jersey Central have been following their example, and ha the misst of their greations and experiments on the outside edge of the fate of the same following their example, and have been dege of the market for cash, the stock has given away under their fact and they have failen in—some.

La noting the scarcity of New Jersey Central for borner has noting the scarcity of the Jersey has the fact of the fact that they have failen in—some.

La noting the scarcity of New Jersey Central for borner has the fact the fact of the fact they with which a sharp twist could be given to the radiity with which a sharp twist could be given to the radiity with which a sharp twist could be given to the radiity with which a sharp twist could be given to the radiity with which a sharp twist could be given to the cash stock. The screw was turned this morning, hand—whirting the cash stock up and leaving bears lesson to ponder over. Karly sait, were made as low as 50%, but the appearance of the operator alluded to as bornower of all the cash slock, offering at a premium of key to the shorts, who had complacently contemplated fac destining figures of the opening. The rush to cover was like a charge of cavatry, and the hunger for cash stock equaled that of Pinch in the comedy. It required but very little time to wait the price of shares up to 64 cash, while the quotation regular way was anywhare between 62 and 63, or for the moment did not probably exist at all. As usual with these suddin aqualla, the moment the two-penny shorts found themselves, shough or right of Pinch and the last recorded transaction at 61.

Gold was 1116/111/; in greenbacks.

| GOVERNMENT BONDS | Bid | Covernment | BondS | Bid | Covernment | BondS | Bid | Covernment | Bid | Bid | Covernment | Bid | Bid

sweep the great corn belt, and ruin the crop. Not a few operators were inclined to think there was ct. bonds (Lincoln an error in the figures, but the majority took the blue side, and many talked carnestly of frost at 40 degrees on wet leaves, etc., though the weather here was not enough to suit a salamander. LOCAL STOCKS. City Raffway, South Side.
City Raffway, Weg Side.
City Raffway, West Side. S per ci cits.
City Raffway, West Side. S per ci cits.
City Raffway, North Side.
City Raffway, North Side.
Chamber of Chaute Company.
Chamber of Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company.
Exposition stock.
Exposition stock (scrip).

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Gold weak, opening at 111% and closing at 111%. Carrying rates, % to 1.

road bonds were quiet and firm. Railroad bonds were quiet and firm.
State securities were dull.
Stocks were dull, with intervals during the day

Stocks were dull, with intervals during the day of firmness and depression. Closing prices were generally a trifle lower than at the opening, but the market was firm. Anthracite cost stocks still command 1-32@14 from borrowers. Transactions were about 70,000 shares, of which 13,000 were Pacific Mall, 6,000 Western Union, 14,000 St. Paul, 12,000 Lake Shore, 14,000 Michigan Central, and 4,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

The accounts of the Union Pacific Road, settled up for the first six months of the year to June 30, are \$116,000 gross and \$164,000 net better than last year.

Money market, easy: 14,622 Prime mercantile

stocks.

71 New Jersey Central.

71 Rock Island

14 St. Paul

244 St. Paul pfd.

7 Wabash

8 Wabash pfd.

112 Fort Wayne.

84 Terre Haute.

50% Terre Haute pfd.

65% Chicago & Allon.

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—Mining stocks closed to-day as follows:

Hale & Norcross..... 1094
Berry, Wolfskill & Co., prominent members of the San Francisco Stock Exchange, suspended to-day, Many other brokers are rumored in a shaky con

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record

Rebecca st, 384 ft e of Centre av, sf, 22x120 ft, with other propecty, dated July 30, 1872.
West Madison st, 100 ft e of St. Louis av, n f, 25x191 ft, dated July 18.
Michigan st, 103 ft w of North LaSaliest, sf, 22 4-10x100 ft, dated Aug.
The premises No. 778 Milwaukee av, dated Aug.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding

1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875.

Consolidated Virginia. 56 Crown Point. California 61 Yellow Jacket. Segregated Belcher. 80 Alpha

here was not enough to suit a salamander.

It is reported that the warehouse charges for switching and trimming on grain loaded into rail-road cars are still exacted in this city, though freights are down to starvation prices, and the warehousemen are professedly anxious to have the wheat moved out. The charges for switching and trimming on corn are equal to about twice the lake freight to Buffalo; and the charges for switching, trimming, and the shortest possible term of storage, are three times the cost of transportation by lake to Buffalo.

ake to Buffalo.

The condition of the old wheat is still the The condition of the old wheat is still the topic which engages a large part of the thoughts of the men who deal in grain; and the reports about it are by no means accordant. Some of our millers take wheat from store almost daily, and say that it is good enough to make sound flour, and that they do make sound flour from it. Others say that the wheat here is not in condition to ship; that there is scarcely any No. 2 wheat here which can be trusted for a week's journey, and that it is growing no better every day. Whatever may be the condition, it is certain that great distrust exists concerning it, and that the shippers are letting it concerning it, and that the shippers are letting it alone, because they do not dare to run the risk of alone, because they do not dare to run the risk of taking out of store the poorest wheat that is onhand. A report from Iowa underrates a similar condition there; some half-a-million bu at the stations which they are turning over night and day to keep it from getting hot. Milwankee is represented as being in equal trouble. The wheat in that city, here, and in the country, is kept from getting hot only by dint of persistent effort; and it is all right for immediate consumption, but there is too much water in it, the result of a wet harvest time. There is no use in posting it. The condition is not There is no use in posting it. The condition is not bad enough to warrant that—only just enough to make it risky till the weather becomes cool.

There is evidently no use in crowding the old wheat to a market under present conditions, unless the owners be forced to it. If the old wheat can be held till cool weather it will probably find its use. If it cannot be so held it will be salable at the price of No. 3, and at little more.

The prospect for the new wheat is a little more cheering, if it be not crowded down by the old.

The new wheat has been secured in good order, and is reported to be of first-class qual-ity. The recent action of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commission-ers, taken at the instance of prominent members of the Board of Trade, provides for the keeping of the new separate from the old till the 1st of November. Those, therefore, who buy new No. 2 wheat in this market for delivery previous to that time will obtain it without admixture with the old. It has already sold at a premium, and there is little reason to doubt that the difference between the two will widen as the superior quality

of the new becomes understood by consumers.

THE MARKETS. The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and rather steady, though with some material changes in prices. The trading was chiefly for ruture, though there was a moderate inquiry for corn and provisions for shipment. The receipts were again light, except in corn, and the

same rule applies to the shipments.

Dry goods were steady and firm. Only a light business was in progress. Groceries met with a fair local and country demand, and the market again presented an unqualifiedly firm tone. Sugars were exceptionally strong, and higher quotations may be looked for before the end of the week. An advance in sirups and molasses was also thought probable. Coffees, rice, and teas were firm and probable. Coffees, rice, and teas were firm and unchanged. In the butter market there was activity and firmness. Choese was in rather better demand and was held at fully previous quotations, or at 74/68% c for good to prime factory. Prices of dried fruits were nominally unchanged, trade remaining inactive. Fish were quoted steady, with a fair business in progress. None of the features of the bagging, leather, paints, oils, coal, and wood markets were materially different from those prevalent on the preceding days of the week.

Lumber was dull and weak. The offerings of

Many other brokers are rumored in a shaky condition.

New Orleans, Aug. 10.—Cold 111%.

Sight exchange on New York, % premium.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 47.

FOREIGN.

London, Aug. 10.—The bullion in the Bank of England increased £249,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liability is 57% per cent.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance is £271,000.

Consols, money and account, 96 9-16.

United States bonds 65s, 106%; 67s, 109%; 10-40s, 109; new 5s, 106%.

Railroad Securities—New York Central, 96; Erie, 12½; preferred, 20.

Paris, Aug. 10.—Rentes 106f 12%c.

The specie in the Bank of France decreased 908,000 france during the week.

Frankfort, Aug. 10.—United States bonds, new 5s, 102%. cargoes were fair, but buyers were holding off, the retail trade still being light. Metals and hardware were quiet and unchanged, except that tin plates were held higher. The wool market was firm under a fair inquiry and moderate offerings. Broom-corn and hay continue dull and easy. Seeds were quiet, except timothy, which met with a fair inquiry at unchanged prices. Other seeds were quiet. Hay was dull and easier. Green fruits of all kinds were abundant and lower, except berries, which were a shade firmer, being less plentiful than on former days of the week. Poultry and

Thursday, Aug. 10:

South Dearborn st. 112 9-10 ft. s.of. Sixteenth st. cgf. 25 1-10xe3 3-10 ft with other preperty.

South Park av. 50 ft s.of Webster av. w. f. 25x 124 3-10 ft, dated Aug. 9.

West Harrison st. 264 ft e of Leavitt st. n.f. 24 x100 ft, dated Aug. 9.

Ashland av. 485 ft n of Milwaukee av. w. f. 24x 137 ft. 10 ft, dated Aug. 8.

Rebecca st. 384 ft e of Centre av. s.f. 24x120 ft, av. date Aug. 8. eggs were slow and easy.

Lake frieghts were dull and unchanged, at 51/40 for wheat to Kingston, and 1½c for corn to Buffalo.

Rail freights were quiet, without change in quotations, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 20c to Boston, per 100 lbs, and being willing to take considerably less. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 9c for corn and 9½c for wheat to New York, and 10c on corn to New England points. Freight 4-10x100 ft. dated Aug. 1.

The premises No. 778 Milwaukee av, dated Aug. 5.

West Congress st. 180% ft w of Throop st. s f. 24x110 ft. dated Aug 10.

Hubbard st. 4s ft w of Armour st. n f. 55x50 ft. dated Aug. 10.

West Madhon st. 43½ ft w of Paulina st. n f. 4xx104 ft. dated Aug. 10.

West Adahon st. 43½ ft w of Paulina st. n f. 4xx121 ft. dated Aug. 10.

West Adams st. 121 - 10 ft w of Lincoln st. n f. 24x121 ft. dated Aug. 10.

Bekendike Square, 125 ft w of Bickeddke st. n f. 22x125 ft. dated Aug. 10.

West Chicago av, 77 ft w of Armour st. n f. 25x125 ft. dated Aug. 10.

West Chicago av, 102 ft w of Armour st. n f. 25x125 ft. dated Aug. 10.

Thirty-rifth st. 102% ft w of Lake av, n f. 20

Rached Aug. 10.

North of City Limits, within a Radius of Bayen Milks of Three Court-House.

Racine st. 73 ft n of Babette st. w f. 24x131 ft. dated Aug. 10.

Melrose st. 468 ft e of Dammy road, n f. 47x150 ft. dated Aug. 9.

Melrose st. 468 ft e of Dammy road, n f. 47x16 st. 150 ft. dated Aug. 9.

Hyde Park av. 75 fts of Fifty-sith st. ef. 300 ft. with 325 ft adjoining on Jefferson st. dated Aug. 10.

Wight st. a w cor of Sixtieth st. ef. 300 ft. with 325 ft adjoining on Jefferson st. dated Aug. 10.

Wight st. a w cor of Sixtieth st. ef. 48x124 ft. dated Aug. 10.

Wight st. a w cor of Sixtieth st. ef. 48x124 ft. dated Aug. 10.

Okying the four other lots in same subdivision, 4.600 Same as the above, dated July 25.

COMMERCIAL. engagements were reported for 18,500 bu wheat and 186,000 bu corn.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS received at Chicago Customs Aug. 10, 1876: Cunningham & Hunter, 12 casks soda ash; Burley & Tyrrell, 10 cases chinaware and 6 cases glassware; Lyon & Healy, 9 cases musical instruments; Windslow, Wright & Co., 1 case Japanese curlosities; George Stewart & Co., 100 sacks of salt; Armour & Co., 800 tons bulk salt. Amount of

duties cellected, \$6,833.84. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet, with a downward tendency, though hogs were quoted steady, with a slight decrease in receipts. The market probably eased off in sympathy with the continued decline in wheat, which is inducing free offerings of product for the next packing season at reduced prices, by parties who believe in \$4.00 hogs with corn at 450 ger bu. There is a moderate demand for shipment, but winter stuff is alow.

slow.

Mess Pork—Was rather more active, and about 5c per bri lower, with more inquiry for shipment, and a moderate anxiety to realize on futures, especially in the early part of the session, in sympathy with the weak-

extra do at \$14.50.

Lard—Was dull and easier, most of the sales being made at 50 per 100 hs decline, though the market closed but a shade lower than the previous evening. Liverpool was unchanged. Sales were reported of 2,500 hs seller September at \$11.25(311.27)5, and 250 tcs seller the year at 9.62½. Total, 2.730 tcs. The market closed steady at \$11.25 cash or seller August; \$111.27(96.31).30 seller September; and \$3,0000.62½ seller the year. Summer-rendered was quoted at 54.310.2 per 100 hs below the price of winter lots.

Medis—Were quiet and weak. Winter meats were freely offered at a decline, and were fully \$60 lower, winie summer lots were a shade off, with a fair shipping demand at less prices than holders were willing to accept. Sales were reported of 20,000 hs summer shoulders at \$60.00 do boxes summer long clears at \$94.60 996c; 100 boxes long and short clears at 596c; 300 boxes de, future, on private terms; 40 boxes summer Cumberlands at \$94.00,000 hs summer Cumberlands at \$94.00 to \$100.000 hs short ribs seller september at \$3.40 per 100 hs; and 200 tes summer sweet-picked hams (16 hs) at 129gc. The following were the latest quotations:

Should—Short Short Short Short shoulders, \$10.00 test \$1.00 tes

| 1876, 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. for boxed long-cut hams. Bacon name about 13500 1450.
Grease—Was quiet at 54680.
BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at \$10.75
61.00 for mess; \$11.75612.00 for extra mess; and \$22.00630.00 for hams.
Tation—Was quoted at 77468c for city, and 76714c for country lots, according to condition.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very quiet, buyers holding off, and sellers were more disposed to grant concessions in view of
the weakness in wheat, and a decline in Liverpool of ed
dis on flour. Saies were 133 bris winters at \$5.006.
6.75; 600 bris spring extras at \$4.7565.75; and 200
bris spring superfines at \$2.2562.37½. Total. 933 bris.
The market closed quiet at the following as the
asking range of prices: Choice winters, \$6.2567.25;
medium winters, \$5.5068.00; choice spring extras,
\$5.0065.50; medium do, \$4.7565.00; shipping extras,
\$5.0065.50; medium do, \$4.7565.00; shipping extras,
\$4.2564.75; choice patents, \$8.5067.50; common do,
\$.7566.00; sour springs, \$3.0063.50; spring superfines, \$2.5063.00. Rye flour, \$3.7564.00.

Bran—Was dull and nominally easy, at about \$9.006
9.50 per ton. Sale was made of 10 tons from winter
wheat, in sacks, at \$10.00.

Middlings—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$11.50 on
track, and 20 tons at \$10.50 free on board cars.

Corn-Meal—Coarse was nominal at \$16.50 per ton on
track.

WilEAT—Was more active and irregular, declining
inc, and then improving, closing only \$46 below the
latest prices of Wednesday. Liverpool was quoted
weak, with a downward tendency, and Mark Lane was
declined by the shipments. Deep week,
while a downward tendency, and Mark Lane
should be greated by the shipments. Deep week,
half of the session the market here was heavy was
little moor coandence. Some purchases of cash wheat
were made, and more orders for October were received,
which widened the premium for that month to 2360
over September, though it was only 25g est the close.

A prominent operator was buying freely for next

consumption, 5,630 bu wheat, 1,159 bu corn, 209 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Thursday morning: 1 car No. 1 N. W. wheat, 3 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 16 cars No. spring, 11 cars No. 3 do. 3 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (35 wheat); 102 cars high-mixed corn, 348 cars and 22,800 bu No. No. 2 do, 83 cars rejected do, 4 cars no grade (537 corn); 13 cars white oats, 9 cars No. 2 do, 7 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (16 rye); 1 car No. 3 barley, 1 car rejected do. 1 car no grade (16 rye); 1 car No. 3 barley, 1 car rejected do. Total (619 cars), 274,000 bu. Inspected out: 11,143 bu wheat, 219,787 bu corn, 12,625 bu oats, 1,174 bu rye, 447 bu barley.

A letter from Milwaukec, received here yesterday, states that the writer had just returned from LaCrosse, and was satisfied from all he could le rm and see on the LaCrosse & St. Paul Railroad that there will be more wheat in the State of Wisconsin this year than last, and of as good a quality generally. In some places the wheat will be shrunken and a small crop, but in other places it will be much better than last year. There is a large quantity of last year's crop still back in farmers hands. Wheat in Wisconsin is two-thirds harvested.

The corn market was very much excited yesterday morning by the weather report that the temperature at Cheyenne was only 33 degrees. The Act for September advanced ½c in a few min-

LIVE STOCK.

Choice Boeves Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1, 300 to 1, 350 hs.

ing 1,050 to 1,250 hs.
Butchery Stock—Poor to fair steers, and
common to choice cows, for city slaughter,
weighing 800 to 1,100 hs.
tock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800

CATTLE SALES.

Total

41, 202 42, 033 31, 306

Winter Whens—Sales were made of 1,000 bu by sample at \$1.0563-08, the inside for red on track and amber fr e on board.

CORN—Was more active and irregularly stronger. The market opened rather weak, in sympathy with wheat, the offerings for next month being so numerous as to cause a drop of sic. But the report of cold weather to the westward, referred to above, caused quite a flury among the shorts, some of them deeming it possible that a large percentage of the growing crop will be destroyed. The ensuing reaction resulted in an advance of sic for September, and the last sales were sic above those of the proceding evening. There was a good steady demand for cash corn throughout on the part of shippers, but the advance in cash fore was a good steady demand for cash corn throughout on the part of shippers, but the advance in cash fore was a good steady demand for cash corn throughout on the part of shippers, but the advance in cash fore searched the control of the proceding evening. There was a good steady demand for cash corn throughout on the part of shippers, but the advance in cash fore searched the control of the part of shippers, but the advance in cash fore searched shippers, but the advance in cash fore searched the control of the part of shippers, but the advance in cash fore searched with the control of the shippers of the same part of the shippers and the control of the shippers and the control of the shippers and the public dispatch stated that some of the cate were hot. Selfer Scotember opened at 25% and shippers and the public dispatch stated that some of the cate were hot. Selfer Scotember opened at 25% and shippers and the public dispatch stated that some of the cate were hot. Selfer Scotember opened at 25% and shout yet and the public dispatch stated that some of the cate were hot

was quoted at 45c. Eamples were quiet; 9,800 bu No. 2 at 5c.
3 at 5c.
3 at 5c.
4 at 5c.
4 at 5c.
4 at 5c.
5 at 5c.
5 at 5c.
5 at 5c.
6 at

Wheat—Sales—975, 000 bu at 87% 687% c for September and 90% 690% c for October. Mess Pork—Sales—250 brls seller September at \$18. Mess Pork—Sales—250 bris seller September at \$18.474.

Mess Pork—Sales—250 bris seller September at \$18.474.

Mess Pork was in moderate demand, declining 7½6.

125c under fair offerings. September closed at \$18.40.

and eash at \$18.45. Sales: 4, 250 bris seller September at Las 356.82.

Quiet at \$11.25 cash or September, and \$0.625 for the year.

Short ribs were about 30c lower, sales being made of 100,000 hs seller September at be.

Wheat was fairly active and ½c higher. Private telegrams reported a stronger Liverrpool. September sold at \$75,60.835c, closing at 8856. October sold at 5046.005c, closing at 905c. August closed at 855c.

Corn was quiet and steady at 455/64.556 for September, closing at the outside. August was quoted at 455c.

Oats were easier, September selling at 3063056c.

Oats were easier, September selling at 30@30%c. Barley sold at 74c for September.

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady, at \$2.21.

BROOM-CORN—Was reported dull at the moment. The shipments were reported to be 48,000 ms. Quotations: Huri, 668c; medium and No. 2 huri, 5686c; good to choice medium brush, 45686c; fair inside and covers, 4644c; inferior, 3633c; crooked, 264c.

BUTTER—The market was active and firm. The supply of choice to fancy grades is entirely inadequate, and in a retail way sales are effected at an advance of 162c over the current cuotations. The lower grades are and in a retail way sales are effected at an advance of 1 62c over the current quotations. The lower grades are still arriving freely, but not in excess of the demand. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 22627c; medium to good grades, 17620c; inferior to common, 12616c.

BAGGING—Cotton seamless goods were moving on a generous scale, and the market showed decided strength, the tendency being decidedly upward. In burlaps and gunnies there was a light movement at inside to medium figures: Stark A. 245c; Peerless AA, 235c; Lewiston, 23c; Ontarfo, 23c; American A. 23c; Amoskeag, 20c; Otter Creek, 20c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 14615c; gunnies, single, 1356 61445c; do, double, 23624c.

rice—Rangoon, 64@64c; Carolina, 7@8c; Louislana

10\(\frac{\partial}{\partial}\) (0.00

100 to the control of American A. 200; Amoskesg. 200; Other Creek. 200; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 1464150; gunnies, single, 13½ 604450; do, double, 2362340.
CHERSE—There was a firm market for good to prime factory, at 75468540. Not much trading was done in low grades, and quotations of such are to some extent nominal at 36660. The supply continues ample.
COAL—Orders were coming in a little more freely, than heretofore, but the demand is still very far from being active. Prices still range as follows: Lackawanne, egg, 87.50; do nut, 87.75; do range, \$8.00; Blossburg, \$7.00; cannel, \$7.00; Eric, \$5.0065, 50; Baltimore & Orlio, \$5.00; Illinois, \$3.7564, 25.
EGGS—Were slow at 106216; and guaranteed fresh stock was salable at 12621240. The receipts were generally found in poor condition, the weather being very hot.
FISH—Trade was only fair at the annexed quotations: No. 1 white 58h, ½-brl, \$4.0084, 10; No. 2 do, \$3.85 (89.90; trout, \$8.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, \$12.00812, 50; No. 1 bay, \$8.7568, 00; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, \$6.256 (6.50; do, ½-brl, \$1.20860 berring, point here; \$7.5067, 75; do, \$4.500, \$1.500, \$7.75. do, \$7.75. do, \$7.75. do, \$7.75. do, \$7.75. No. 1 bay, \$8.50; sammer-cured codish, \$5.50; sammer-cured codish, \$5.50; sammer-cured codish, \$5.50; as maner-cured codish, \$5.50; sammer-cured codish, \$7.50; sammer-cured codish, \$ NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Benes—Receipts. 1,630, making 4,100 for three days, against 4,170 same time last week; a terage quality rather common: market worse for the selling interest than at any previous market worse for the selling interest than at any previous market day since 1881; about 30 car-loads taken out of the market by telegraphic orders from owners, and scarce-ly more than one-talf remaining; 60 car-loads changed hands; heavy fat steers, 1,400 and 1,530 hs, car-load, 1600/4c; fair to good steers, 894637/2c; common to good Texas Cherokee cattle, 54677-2c; common to good Texas Cherokee cattle, 54677-2c; common to good Texas Cherokee cattle, 54677-2c; common to good Texas Cherokee cattle, 54672-2c; common to good Seers, 800-2c, common to good Texas Cherokee cattle, 54672-2c; common to

DOT THE COURT OF THE WAS A VETY STRONG MARKET FOR SUGARS, the continued advance at the Kast giving prices an unmistakelile upward tendency. Sirups and molasses are firmer in sympathy; indeed holders generally are asking a slight advance over the prices current at the beginning of the week. Other lines were about steady. Business was fair at the quotations given below.

Sheep—Hecelots to-day, 2,000 head; total for three days, 14,100; selling at \$3,7505.25.

ALBANY,
ALBANY, Aug. 10.—Cattle—Recelpts, 629 car-loads, a decrease of 62 compared with last week; heavy cattle not in demand; market for butchering steers a strong 4c live weight off.

Sheep and ismos—Recelpts, 71 cars, 15 more than last week; market dull; a decline of \$650 c live weight.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—Hops—Fair and firm; common light, \$8,0006.55; receipts, 1, 100; shipments, 415.

St. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—Hops—Inactive and iower; Yorkers and bacon, \$8,006.25; butchers', \$0.2546.40; Philadelphias, \$6,4566.50.

Cuttle—Dull and unchanged.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was again dull and easy. The offerings were small and mostly common in quality, and buyers were holding back, many of the local dealers having already a considerable stock of coarse stuff on hand, which they do not care to increase while the yard trade is so dull. Prices were unchanged, being weak for some descriptions. Piece stuff was quoted at \$7.0068.00. The better grades of inch continue scarce and are quoted at \$10.00613.50. Lath remain at \$1.15691.20, and shingles at \$2.0062.25.

The yard market remains quiet, but a slight improvement in trade is nerceptible, the shipments of the past few days having visibly increased. There is no charge to note in the price list. Good lumber is held with himmess by some dealers, as it appears probable that the stock will be small, and common stuff is generally First and second. \$35.00632.00

Third clear, i inch. \$30.00632.00

Third clear, i inch. \$30.00632.00

Clear flooring, first and second, rough. \$3.00632.00

Clear flooring, first and second. 16.506917.00

First common siding. \$1.500615.00

Flooring, irst common, dressed. \$2.00623.00

Box boards, A. \$35.00633.00

Box boards, 10 to 12 in. \$27.00633.00

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Liverpool. Aug. 10-11 à. m.—Breadstuffs—Unchanged. Flour-No. 1, 238; No. 2, 21s 6d. Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 6d: No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 9s 2d: No. 2, 8s; white. No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 6s 5d; club, No. 1,

Provisions—Lard—No. 1, 51s; No. 2, 50s ed. Pork, 86s.

Liverpool, Aug. 10—Latest. — Cotton — Firm at 6 3-1666 5-16; sales of 19,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export, and 700 American. Breadsings—California white wheat, average, 9s 5d@ 9s 9d; do club. 9s 8d@102 2d; red Western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 88s@8 2d; whiter red Western, 9s@9s 6d. Flour — Western canal, 2.8 23s. Corn;—Western mlxed, 25s 9d@25s 9d. Oats, 3s@3s 6d. Barley, 3s 6d. Frontisons—Prime mess pork, 86s 9d. Prime mess beef, 72s 6d. Lard, 50s 6d@51s. Bacon—Long clear, 49s; short do,50s 6d.

Cheese—48s 6d.

Tatione—41s 3d.

Petroleum—Spirita, 9s@9s 3d; refined do, 13s 9d@14s.

Linued Oil—24s.

Petroteum—spirits, begins 34; Petroteum do, 138 9069148.
Linned Oli-24s.
Resin—Common, 4s 9d; pale, 14s.
Spirits Turp nime—24s 616252.
LONDON, Aug. 10.—liejined Petroleum—131 7d@ Ess 9d.

Resin—Common, 5s@5s 3d.

ANTWKEP, Aug. 10. - Petroleum—35g.

ANTWEEF, Aug. 10. - Fetroleum-339.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10. - Grain - Wheat heavy, with a light inquiry at opening, but at further concessions; there were sales of 127,000 but at Sphales for No. 3 Milwaukee spring; 900 for mixed Nos. 2 and 3 Milwaukee spring; about \$1.00 for good No. 2 Northwestern; \$1.15 G1.16 for steamer No. 1 Minnesota spring; every light inquiry for winter wheat. Rye dull and nominal at 50685c for hot to prime Western; there is no prisent export demant: clearances

for Europe were from purchases for forward delivery some time since; demand is now limited to local milling requirements. Corn in Illimited spot supply, which checked business; sales of \$5,000 bu at \$4656c for steamer Western mixed ungraded; 56857c for sall mixed do; 5686c for choice sail mixed in store; 58c for New York inspection mixed; 58c for high mixed; ungraded closed firm. Oats more active and firmer, with about 20,000 bu of the Western mixed taken for export; sales of \$7,000 bu, at 28641%c for the range of Western and State white; 28c for new crop Western; 356,38c in store for warm No. 2 Chicago mixed; 40c for fancy do afloat. Ocean Preights—Only small business in berth-room; rates steady; moderate inquiry for charter-room. Provisions—Fork lower and business slow, both in cash lots and on speculative account; sales of 480 brisnew mess on spot at \$19.50; at second call, for August, \$19.00 bid and \$19.50 asked; for September, \$19.35 bid and \$19.45 asked. Cut-meats—Moderate request at steady prices; middles quiet and unsettled in price; Western long-clear quoted at 1031016c. Lard was preased for sale and prices were lower, but a light business resulted; sales of 250 tes prime steam spot, \$11.296; also 280 tons for August at \$11.90; 2.750 tas for September at \$11.406.

Sugars—Refined in fair demand; raw sugars very firm; refining inferior to common. \$6654c; do fair, 9c; do good, 94c; do prime, 646c; centrifugal, 94610c4.

Whisky—Market lower; sales of 50 bris at \$1.1346 per gallon.

To the Western Associated Preas.

1.000 to 1.450 ms, "went a begging" at \$3.50:33.90.

Common to good fat cows were not wanted at over \$2.25:20.90, while stockers could only be disposed of at the low average of \$2.50:20.00. There were sales of Texas cattle at \$2.00:30.00, and of Colorados at \$2.40:30.50. Brown, Thompson & Co. sold some 500 head of Colorado cattle at \$2.70:30.50. Other prominent sales were 203 head, averaging 1.305 ms, at \$4.50. by Bentley, Johnson & Co., and 25 head, averaging 1.305 ms, at \$5.20, by Gregory, Cooley & Co. The latter crove was fed by Samuel Croft, of Varna, III. and would compare favorably with any bunch cattle seen in our market this season. They were bought for the liverpool market. Wisky—Market lower; sales of 50 bris at \$1.13% per gallon.

To the Western Associated Fress.

New York. Aug. 10.—Outton—Market dull at 12.5-16 612%c; futures easy; (August 12.9-386135-166; September, 12.1-32612-1-16e; October, 11.21-32611-11-160; November, 11.9-16611-19-32c; December, 11.9-16611-19-32c; D 1,550 hs. Good Beeves - Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 hs. Medium Grades - Steers in fair desh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 hs.

174c; cases, 2162114c; naputha, city, 11c.

Tallow—Steady; 84896c.

Strained Resin—Unchanged.

Spirits Turpentine—Steady; 2914c.

Eggs—Heavy; Western, 15618c.

Procisions—Pork dull and lower; new mess, \$19.50; September, \$19.35219.45.

Bett—Market dull; middles unsettled; Western long clear, 106104c; city do, 104c.

Lard dull and lower; prime steam, \$11.2234; Suptember, \$11.30611.35.

Butter—Western, 13625c.

Cheese—Unchanged.

Whisky—\$1.1374. PHILADELPHIA. Aug. 10. - Paroleum-Easy; refined

crude. 1356. —Clover, 17618c; timothy, \$2.25. r—Moderate demand; extra, \$4.2564.75; Minne amily, \$5.5068.75; State, Ohio, and Indiana sota family, 85.5066.75; State, Ohio, and Indiana, 86.00cci, 50.

Grain—Wheat inactive; new red Western, \$1.006

Liu; amber, \$1.1861.22. Rye—Market dull; 60c. Corn quiet; sail, 66c; mixed, 5456657c; yellow, 57680c. Oata, white Western, 4004c; Ohio, 34685c.

Whisky—Western, \$1.14.

Receipts—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 138,000 bu, 8hipments—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 138,000 bu, 8hipments—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 138,000 bu, 8hipments—Wheat, 5,600 bu; corn, 138,000 bu, 8hipments—Western free, 186650c.

BALTIMORS, Aug. 10.—Flour—steady and unchanged. Grain—Wheat weak; Pennsylvania red, \$1,1561,20.

Western red, \$1,1561,125. Corn—Western mixed weak; 5056630b4c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye firm; 58 681c.

Geic. Provisions—Dull and heavy. Pork, \$20.25; shoulders, Sc; clear rib, 10c loose. Bacon—Shoulders, Sc; clear rib, 114661134c. Lard—Bedned, \$12.25612.50. Patter—Firm and unchanged; active. \$1.0562—Steady and firm; Rio cargoes, 1446174c; jobbing, 156184c. Petroleum—Strong; crude, 946694c; refined, 17566 Whisky—Market dull; \$1.134.
Whisky—Market dull; \$1.134.
Receipts—Wheat, 41,000 bu; corn, 43,000 bu.
Shipments—Corn, 3,0.0 bu.
Shipments—Corn, 3,0.0 bu.
St. Louis, Aug. 10.—Cotton—Firm and unchang

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—Cotton—giffi and unchanged; very little uolog.

Flour—Duil and unchanged; only a local demand.

Grain—Wheat generally lower, but some sales a shade higher; No. 2 feed fall, \$1.15 cash; same bid August; No. 3 do, \$1.06 cash; \$1.00s1.094 August. Corp active, irm, and higher; mixed Western, 40%415/ctash; 43%40420 Septemoer; 42%6 Cotober; 41%6 August.

Oats duil and lower to sell; 300 bid; sales of new mixed at 24c; refected, 25%6. Rye—Market duil; 40%6 bid cash and August.

Whisky—steady and firm; \$1.10.

Provisions—Duil and unchanged: only small jobbing trade.

27,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; trye. 1,000 bu; barley, none.

TOLEDO. O., Aug. 10.—Grain—Wheat dull; No. 2
white Waoseh, new. \$1.173a; No. 1 white Michigan,
new, \$1.115a; No. 2 do, \$1.03; amoer Michigan, spot,
spetember, \$1.074a; do new spot, \$1.15; No. 2 do,
new, \$1.00; No. 1 red winter, new, \$1.17; No. 2 do,
new, \$1.13a; No. 3 red, new, \$1.00; september, 974ac;
No. 2 amier Illinois, new, \$1.14. Corn quiet, but
steady; high mixed, 46c; september, 504c; low mixed,
spot, August, 48c; no grade, 48c; damaged, 394c.
Oats duil; No. 2, new, \$115a.

Receipts—Flour, 150 brls; wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 58,Cos bu; cots, 7,000 bu.

Oats dull; No. 2, new, 3149.
Raceipla-Flour, 150 bris; wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 58,Ou bu; coats, 7,000 bu.
Shipmenis-Flour, 900 bris: wheat, 1,300 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; cots, 6,000 bu; cots,

Grain—Corn in good demand; 65c. Oats—Demand; 64rd and market firm; No. 2 white and mixed, 376947c.

COTTON.

New Orleans, Aug. 10.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales, 350 bales; receipts, net, 24; gross, 67; stock, 33,811. SAVANNAH, Aug. 10.—Cotton steady; middling, 11140;

SAVANNAH, Aug. 10.—Cotton steady; middling, 11½c; net receipts, 212 hales; sales, 15.

GALVESTON, Aug. 10.—Cotton firm; middling, 11½c; net receipts, 22 hales; gross, 53; sales, 305.

MOBILE, Aug. 10.—Cotton firm; middling, 11½c; net receipts, 17 bales; sales, 50.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 10.—Cotton firm; middling, 11½c; net receipts, 41 bales; sales, 65; exports, constwise, 2d.

DRY GOODS.

New York, Aug. 10.—Business was fair with commission houses and light with importers and jobbers. Cotton goods were steady. Current quotations of fancy and navy blue prints were in good demand and firm. Worsted dress goods, shawis, skirts, and hosiery were doing fairly. Desirable makes of fancy cashmeres were in fair demand. Foreign goods remain quiet. Siks were firm.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 10.-Petroleum quiet and unchanged,
Pittishuno, Aug. 10.—Petroleum strong; crude
\$2.62\frac{1}{2} at Parker's; refined 17\frac{1}{2}c, Philadelphia delivery.

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Stmr Chicago, Manitowog, sundries; stmr Huron, South Haven, sundries; stmr Maskegon, Muskegon, sundries: prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Truesdell, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Menominee, Green Bay; sundries; prop Tempest, White River, sundries; prop Japan, Buffalo, sundries: prop Tecumseh, Goderich, salt; sehr Kate Winslow, Milwaukee, light; schr Col. Elisworth, Sturgeon Bay, Iumber; schr Souvenir, Pentwater, lumber: schr B. F. Wade, Whitehall, lumber; schr Magnolia, Alpena, Iumber; scnr G. H. Waud, Buffalo, molding sand; schr Laurina, Black Creek, bark; schr Milwaukee Belle, Menominee, lumber; schr Clara, Little Suamico, iumber; schr P. Hayden, Portage Pier, lumber: schr Magdalena, Packard's Pier, wood; schr A. Rust, Muskegon, lumber; schr Bay State, Marinette, lumber; schr Mary, Muskegon, lumber; schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber; schr Belle Walbridge, Sturgeon Bay, lumber; schr F. Crawford, M. Mekegon, lumber; schr Granger, Ludwig's Pier, wood; schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joe, lumber; schr Potomac, Muskegon, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn; schr Kate Winslow, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn; schr Kate Winslow, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn; prop Favorite, Menominee, 4 bris pork, 11 pes hams, and sundries; stmr Maskegon, Muskegon, sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; stmr Muskegon, St. Ober Dempire State, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn, 300 bris corn-meal, and sundries; schr Nassau, Kingston, 18,000 bu wheat; scar Nassau, Oswego, 1 bri dour; scar Mariner, Manistee, 30 bu oats; prop Raletin, Buffalo, 58,000 bu corn; prop Buckeye, Grand Unand Charles, Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, sandries; prop Raletin, Buffalo, 58,000 bu corn; prop Buckeye, Grand Unand Charles, Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, sandries; prop Raletin, Buffalo, 58,000 bu corn; prop Buckeye, Grand Unand Charles, Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, sandries; prop Raletin, Buffalo, 58,000 bu corn; prop Pauckeye, Grand Unand Charles, Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, sandries; prop Raletin, Buffalo, 58,000 bu corn; Prop Pauckell, Judan Harbor. CHICAGO.

FREIGHTS.

Curcaso.—There was a moderate inenity for sall vessels at recent rates, and several steamers were taken for corn on through rate. The charters include the prop Commodore, corn to Baffalo; the prop Japan, corn to Erie; the props Granite State, Oswegatchie, and tow O. J. Haile, corn to Ogdensburg, all through rate; and the schr Winons, corn to Kingston on private terms, and the Madeira, wheat to do at 5½c. Capacity, about 18,500 bu wheat and 150,000 bu corn.

Miswaukers, Aug. 9.—But little demand for grain vessels to-day. Buffalo rates continue nominal at 2c on wheat. Engagements were: To Kingston—Schrs Cortex and George G. Houghton, with 37,000 bu wheat on both at 5½c.

Detroot, Aug. 8.—B. Whittaker & Co. report the following charters: Schr Evaline Bates, lumber, Spring Lake to Ogdensburg, at \$3.40; seew Mona, lumber and timber, Au Sable to Detroit, at \$1.25 and \$1.00 per 1,000 feet. C. W. Norton reports schr Barkelow, wheat to Buffalo, at 2c per bu. FREIGHTS.

LAKE MICHIGAN. LAKE MICHIGAN.

Chicago.—The tug George W. Ward has been laid up for the last two days receiving sundry repairs. She will be on duty again to-day....The schr Mariner lost her jibboom by collision in the river yesterday....The City of Woodstock came in yesterday minus her spritsail yard....The prop N. K. Fairbank ran into the dock opposite the lumber market yesterday, tearing out some 15 feet of planking. No damage was done to the propeller....The tug Tom Brown, which has been undergoing some repairs to her machinery, will be out again to-day....The schr Queen of the West, which was taken in charse machinery, will be out again to-day....The schr Queen of the West, which was taken in charge by the Marshal about two months ago, and shortly afterward sunk in the river mear Clybourn avenue bridge, is lying directly in the channel obstructing navigation in that vicinity considerably...The sailors strike has ended before it was fairly begun, and all the vessels detained yesterday went out to-day, having secured crews without difficulty at \$1 per day. It seems the malcontents were frightened away by the energetic action of Police-Officer Jamison, who told the strikers that every man making a threat or preventing sailors from shipping would be arrested without parley....The tugs Babcock and Charles Melson have changed engineers. On the former 'Slim Jim' was sppointed to take the place of William Lundy, and on the latter James Lindenberger, to take the place of George Johnson. The Nelson came out again yesterday, having been laid up for the last two months...The Kate Winslow, which was reported yesterday as being overdue, having left Milwankee last Monday, has arrived here afe and sound.

PORT HURON. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PORT HURON, Aug. 10.—UP—Props Benton Parker, Chamberlin, Marine City, Glasgow and barges; schrs Sweetheart, Columbian, J. Maria Scott, M. F. Merrick, Berlin,

WIND-South and gentle. WEATHER-Fine. WEATHER—Fine.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

PORT HUZON, Aug. 10—11 s. m.—Down—Prope Huron City, St. Albans; schrs Margaret, A. Mutr, Antelope. Cataract, A. J. Dewey.

Ur—Props Fountain City, Dean Richmond, Sovereign. Cormorant and tow, Dubuque and barges; schrs Brighton, Bahama, Sarah Jane, C. H. Walk-

WIND-South, gentle. WEATHER-Fine. THE CANAL. BIRDGEPORT, Aug. 10.—ARRIVED—Monitor, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Gen. Sherman, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; prop Montauk, Lockport, 580 bris flour, 200 bris meal.

Hodr, 200 brls meal.

CLEARED—Gracie Griswold, Minooka 135 m shingles; Neptune, Ottawa, 100 m lumber; W. G. Roebnek, Lockport, 64,921 ft lumber, 75,560 shingles; Lily, Morris, 15,169 ft lumber, 135 m shingles; prop Jack Robertson, Hennepin, 140 brls salt.

MISCELLANEOUS. HERE AND THERE. -Seven of the Toledo Association tugs are laid up, leaving only two in comciation tugs are laid up, leaving only two in commission at present..... A large three-master is reported ashore on White Shoals, north of Nord Manitou Island, near the Straits. Her name has not yet been ascertained.... The scow William Wellhouse of Cleveland, loaded with Kelly's Island stone, and bound for Cleveland, was struck by a squall between Kelly's Island and Cedar Point last Friday, and had her main-poom broken in three places and her mainsail torn into shreds.... The schr Abigail, which went ashore last full nehr Muskegon, is still high and dry. Several attempts to get her off have been made, but were unsuccessful. Her masts and rigging will be taken out get her off have been made, but were unsuccessful. Her masts and rigging will be taken out and another attempt will be made to release her.....For the present the work of dredging the river at Cleveland has stopped. Up to the time the work ceased 180,000 cubic yards of earth had been removed, which left the river with about 15 feet of water and in better condition than it has been in many years. The water will average 18 feet between the Government piers...Shipments of iron ore and pig iron from Escanaba. it has been in many years. The water will average 18 feet between the Government plers...Shipments of iron ore and pig iron from Escanaba, Mich., up to and including Aug. 4, 1876, were: Iron ore, gross tons, 164, 205; pig from, gross tons, 4, 670. There was received from the mines during the six days ending with July 29 an average of 462 cars of ore per day. A total for the week of about 3, 156 gross tons of ore. The greatest number was July 26, 500 cars, said to be the greatest number received in one day since 1873....The following are among the items in the filver and Harbor bill which have been reported from the joint conference in Congress: East River and Hell Gate, \$250,000; Hudson River, \$40,000; Buffalo, \$85,000; Dunkirk, \$18,000; Owego, \$50,000; Wilson, \$10.000; Oke Orchard, \$2,000; Puttneyfile, \$5,000; Great Lodus Bay \$5,000; Cleveland, \$8,000; THE POPOPY AIR-BAG. —A final experiment was made with the Popoff air-bag at Portsmouth, Eng., a few days ago, under the superintendence of Rear-Admiral McClintock and Capt. Morgan Singer, of the Vesavius. The bag was designed for the purpose of raising sunken vessels, and has been so used in the Russian navy. At \$0 clock a diver went down and brought up the ends of the pipes, and a small quantity of air having been pumped into the bag by a hand air-pump, in order to see that all was right, the work of infation was begun at half-past 10, under the direction of Capt. Singer, by means of the steam air-pumps belong to a torpedo launch. At 10:45 the pressure-gange showed a pressure in the bag of one pound to the square inch, and the following pressures were afterward indicated: At 11 o'clock the pressure was 6 pounds; at 11:45, 154; pounds; at 12 o'clock, 16 pounds; at 11:45, 154; pounds; at 12 o'clock, 16 pounds; at 11:45, 154; pounds; at 12 o'clock, 16 pounds; at 11:45, 154; pounds; at 12 o'clock, 16 pounds; at 11:45, 154; pounds; at 12:5

cipally constructed of wood, would be shout 45 tons, including the weight of the chain attached to the for lifting. The bag was only two-thirds in flated.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Eurz, Pa., Aug. 10.—Arrived, schrs Portage, Starling. Departures, stmr China, for Chicago. The new life station crected on Presque Isle has not been accepted by the Government, as it was not put up in a proper manner. Other departures, schrs Hazzard and Baker, with coal for Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Marquette, Mich., Aug. 10.—Arrived, Propi Sparta, Fletcher: schrs Ironton, Sumatra, S. Il. Kimball, P. S. Marsh.

CLEARED—Schrs-John Martin and P. S. Marsh.

BOUND DOWN—Props Peerless and Missouri.

An Extraordinary Will Case.

At the Mullingar Assizes, in Ireland, an action, "Purdon and others against Earl of Longford and others," was heard recently to ascertain the right of claimants to the property of the late Adolphus Cooke. The testator died in March. 1876, being then more than 80 years of age. He had never been married, and he had been for years subject to aggravated bodily aliments. He was possessed of valuable property in the County of Westmeath, the rental amounting to about 25,000 annually. He had been in the army, but was generally summoned in remote countries, and never rose beyond the rank of a subsitern. He was a total disbeliever in all religion, revealed or otherwise, and he also repudiated the existence of a God. He was a believer in the transmigration of souls. He would not allow his servant to flog a dog, as his notion was that the soul of his grandmother was destined to dwell in a dog at some period or other. His fixed idea was that he was destined to be a fox at some remote period. He believed that all animals were gentle unless provoked by man, and on on occasion he went into a field where there was a buil. He was anxious to concliste the buil, but the animal did not understand this attention, and very nearly demolished Mr. Cooke. He annually caned sticks to be collected for the crows, to f

paper."

S. R.—"I give you my word it is the Serbs; read mine."

They exchange their papers, and read them carefully.

F. R.—"You were right, sir; it is indeed the Serbs who are everywhere triumphant."

S. R.—"I box your parion; the Tarks are."

POLITI

Reorganization of Grand Co

Messrs. Goodell an a Visit to Lev

Joseph Brooks Nor ernor by the A

The Party Has Now Electoral Tickets

Intense Disgust in S the Democratic GRAND CO The Grand Council held as their headquarters, corner-streets, last evening, for the

and acting upon the report the chair, and there were i Mr. Atwatet, from the the following Constitution:
This Council is organized to the Republican party, the purion honest and economical and eco

persons thus selected shall be of said Council.

SEC. S. The officers shall hold by until the first Tuesday after; ber. 1976, at which time, and a shall be elected the officers here see. Sec. 6. The members of the auxiliary clubs shall hold the such period or periods as shall litiary clubs respectively.

SEC. 6. The representatives elected by the auxiliary clubs a previation and such that the second of the previation shall have been clubs previation and shall be researched by revision and the second of the second o

cil or by any officer of the Codirectly or indirectly to promote
pointment of any person to an olSzc. 11. The Grand Councilany vacancy in office that may
that may be held after such vacSzc. 12. This constitution i
two-thirds vote of the Grand
meeting, or at any special meeting
pose, at least six days' notice the
given by mail to each member; to
ing. provided such proposed
been presented at a regular mee
which such proposed amendmen
The sections were taken i
frest two were adopted withs
opposition, however, was sh
of the membership of the if
the old number was thirty
that each ward should have a
Committee. It was contende that each ward should have a Committee. It was contends that if one from each war from each town would be dult would be a cumberso would do very little business The section was adopted as The fourth and fifth were a Considerable discussion en of the sixth section. John the fixing of a definite tenure to avoid changes from capt and other acroed that the a

Mr. Atwater asked that Mr. Schaffner stated that the tion of Headquarters, quantic ceptance of the offer of Mr. Jrooms at the Grand Pacific Council free of charge.

The Committee, however, port, no action was taken.

A communication was taken.

A communication was rece Ward Club, stating that Dr. appointed to fill the vacancy sioned by the resignation of A similar communication Thirteenth Ward Club, no the election of J. A. Hoad sentatives.

entatives.
Both were admitted. Both were admitted.
A communication was reco
Biroth, President, and T. I
stating that Michael Schmit
had been elected to represen
There are already two
Conceil from the Fifth War
there being two clubs in tha
cation was referred to a spe
sisting of Messrs. Thomas,
for investigation.
The Council then adjou
Grand Pacific at 2 o'clock
Aug. 19.

REPUBLI Local politics were fully a

were, and they are busy in broadcast freighted with the indifferent voters to one of indifferent voters to one of look to the near future far doubt, will be wofully dis they keep on crowding the receive many letters of encor asking for instructions. A crats and Independents for with despair on the up-hil converts. At Republican from the interior was gratition. The Hon. James P. the Republican State Coo the Republican State Co twelve years, said to a T terday that he di a time during ti prospects seemed by there had been a greater des throughout the State for in the formation of clubs. T

trusted to able hands, as repose all confidence in

campaign.

Appointments have been to speak in various places, whether he can fill all of definitely known whether t at all the places and times mittee have mentioned, the ments will be made known with absolute certainty now make his first appearance list., at the grand Republicheld at that place.

Among the visitors at Reyesterday were flow. C. C. sin, and Joseph Utley, Can Dixon, Ill.; dranville Wrights, and Joseph Utley, Can Dixon, Ill.; dranville Wrights, and Joseph Utley, Can Dixon, Ill.; dranville Wrights, and C. Barker, writing State, says that, while the vently admires Blaine, she hayes, and will give him in 50,000 majority. Mr. Bardyacation for some little tim in time to present himself a for from the Sixth Disrict.

THE INDEPENDAT are inordinately hopen! and is beat they should beso. tooks well at the sare tim appointed the other ay to aspected mass-meeting on finst, met yesterdaymornic inst. met yesterdaymornic inst. met yesterdaymornic inst. met yesterdaymornic hey had secured th Exposevening. The other comme will report to-day. The list this muss-meening will istonish some folls who this backers do not amont to nate receiving hadreds o people in Illinoi, Iowa, and several other states, and at the fens Amons was the Hon. Algander Camembers of Congress from I

E MICHIGAN.

ag George W. Ward has been a last two days receiving the serious she will be on duty again Mariner lost her jibboom by ver yesterday...The City of yesterday minus her spritsail N. K. Fairbank ran into the imber market yesterday, tearfeet of planking. No damage peller...The tug Tom Brown, dergoing some repairs to her out again to-day...The schr t, which was taken in charge about two months ago, erward sunk in the river nue bridge, is lying directly meting navigation in that vicin-

RT HURON.

tapatch to The Tribune.

Aug. 10.—Ur—Props Benton,
in. Marine City, Glasgow and
setheart, Columbian, J. Maria

Repair to The Tribune.

12. 10-11 a. m. -Down-Proparate, A. Muir,
A. J. Dewey.

13. 20 Dewey.

14. 20 Dewey.

15. 20 Dewey.

16. 20 Dewey.

16. 20 Dewey.

17. 20 Dewey.

18. 20 Dewey.

1 TE CANAL.

corn; Gen. Sherman, Morris, p Montauk, Lockport, 580 bris Griswold, Minooka 135 m Ottawa, 100 m lumber; W. G. t., 64,921 ft lumber, 75,500 rns, 15,169 ft lumber, 135 m & Robertson, Hennepin, 140

E.—Seven of the Toledo Asso. d up, leaving only two in com-

eclived from the mines during with July 29 an average of 462 A total for the week of about re. The greatest number was aid to be the greatest number y since 1873... The following is in the River and Harbor bill wited from the joint conference liver and Hell Gate, \$250,000; 000: Buffallo, \$85,000; Dunvego, \$90,000; Wilson, \$10. \$2,000; Puttneyville, \$5,000; \$5,000; Cleveland, \$8,000; agton. Vt., \$20,000; Swanondout, \$30,000; Port Jefferd, 000; Kill von Kull, \$6,000 Baa.—A final experiment was post air-bag at Portsmouth, a under the superintendence clintock and Capt. Morgan vius. The bag was designed daing sunken vessels, and has flussian navy. At 8 o'clock a lbrought up the ends of the diamity of air having been by a hand air-pump, in order ight, the work of inflation past 10, under the disinger, by means of the sure-gauge showed a presue pound to the square inch, ressures were afterward indik the pressure-was 6 pounds; at at 12 o'clock, 16 pounds; at and at 12.55, 16½ pounds. The world were remained fixed. The tity satisfactory. The weight out of the water and the gunwas about 2 feet above the est part of her. When the prith such force, in conseal reduction of depth, as to about 4 feet out of the submerged, as she was print, wood, would be about 45 eight of the chain attached to bag was only two-thirds in-

mich to The Tribune.

0.—Arrived, schrs Portage, stmr China, for Chicago erected on Presque Isle hat the Government, as it was manner. Other departures, ter, with coal for Chicago.

1ch to The Tribune.

Ag. 10.—Arrived—Propies Ironton, Sumatra, S. II.

in Martin and P. S. Marsh. is Peerless and Missouri.

Illinary Will Case.

Isizes, in Ireland, an action, tainst Earl of Longford and ently to ascertain the right of erty of the late Adolphus died in March, 1876, being ears of age. He had never had been for years subject itiments. He was possessed ithe-County of Westmeath, to about 25,000 annually, my, but was generally sumfles, and never rose beyond. He was a total disbeliever do rotherwise, and he also ce of a God. He was a beration of souls. He would to flog a dog, as his notion grandmother was destined some period or other. His was flestined to be a for at He believed that all animals worked by man, and on one field where there was a build this attention, and very Cooke. He annually caused for the crows, to facilitate. He thought that trees, have no difficulty in grow-of the ground. Mr. Cookemself to be builed in consensed a tomb to be built for cost of £99. In that tomb langes, which he frequently

cafe reading the papers. out a doubt, the Turks have the Serbs." a it is the Turks; read my my word it is the Serbs; apers, and read them careright, sir; it is indeed the re triumphant." Reorganization of the Republican Grand Council.

POLITICAL.

Messrs. Goodell and Richberg on a Visit to Lew Steward. Joseph Brooks Nominated for Gov-

ernor by the Arkansas Republicans. The Party Has Now Two State and

Electoral Tickets in the Field.

Intense Disgust in Southern Illinois at the Democratic State Ticket. GRAND COUNCIL.

The Grand Council held an adjourned meeting at their headquarters, corner of Clark and Lake streets, last evening, for the purpose of hearing and acting upon the report of the Committee on Reorganization. Vice-President Moore occupied Reorganization. Vice-President Moore occupied the chair, and there were thirty members present. Mr. Atwater, from the Committee, submitted

Mr. Atwater, from the Committee, submitted the following Constitution:

This Council is organized to promote the principles of the Republican party, the purity of the ballot-box, and an honest and economical administration of public rairs.

SECTION 1. There shall be organized, with such officers as shall be determined by the Republicans in the several wards in the City of Chicago, and in each town or municipality outside of said city, in Cook County, an aufillary Club, to be known and designated as the word of the county of the

ciab in towns or municipal corporations outside of said city.

SEO. 3. The officers of the Grand Council shall consist of a President, five Vice-Presidents a Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of fitteen, as hereinafter provided, and they shall respectively perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the Council.

SEO. 4. The Grand Council shall elect the Executive Committee, three of whom shall be readents of the South Division of Chicago, four of the West Division of raid city, three of the North Division of said city, and five of the towns outside of said city; nine of the members of said Council, and six shall be elected from the members of said Council, and six shall be elected from the council of the council of the council of the council of said council. persons who are not members, provided that the six members thus selected shall be "ex-onicio" members of said Council.

Sgo. 5. The officers shall hold their offices respectively until the first Tuesday after the clection in November, 1876, at which time, and a manify thereaster, there shall be elected the officers herein provided for.

SEC. 6. The members of the Council elected by the auxiliary clubs shall be provided by the auxiliary clubs shall be provided by the auxiliary clubs prior to the date of this revision shall continue in office as members of the Council until their aux-savar are elected as provided.

SEC. 8. The Executive Committee shall have power to appoint such sub-committees as it may deem proper, and shall exercise such authority and perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the rules of the Council, provided nothing herein contained shall prevent the Council rom appointing other committees.

SEC. 9. The Council action shall be taken by the Council story as the council rom appointing other committees.

Council from appointing other committees.

SEC. 9. The Council shall establish rules and regulations for its own government, its officers, and committees.

SEC. 10. No official action shall be taken by the Council or by any officer of the Council which shall tend directly or indirectly to promote the nomination or appointment of any person to an office.

SEC. 11. The Grand Council shall have power to fill any vacancy in office that may occur at any meeting that may be held after such vacancy occurs.

SEC. 12. This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Grand Council at the annual meeting, or at any special meeting called for that purpose, at least six de /s notice thereof first having been given by mail to each member; or at any regular meeting, provided such proposed amendment shall have been presented at a regular meeting prior to the one at which such proposed amendment shall be considered.

The sections were taken up seriatine, and the first two were adopted without objection. Some opposition, however, was shown to the reduction of the membership of the Executive Committee (the old number was thirty-six), it being urged that each ward should have a representative on the Committee. It was contended, on the other hand, that if one from each ward were selected one from each town would be demanded, and the result would be a cumbersome committee which would do very little business.

The section was adopted as it stands.

The fourth and fifth were agreed to.

Considerable discussion ensued upon the reading of the sixth section. John Lyle King advocated the fixing of a definite tenure of the members, so as to avoid changes from caprice. Louis Schaffner and others agreed that the auxiliary clubs should be left free to select the members, and fix their term of office, since the seat of power was in the clubs.

The section as reported was adopted, as were the

term of office, since the seat of power was in the clubs.

The section as reported was adopted, as were the others; and the constitution, on motion of Mr. Schaffner, adopted as a whole.

Mr. Atwater asked that further time be allowed the Committee to select names for members of the Executive Committee. It was granted.

HEADQUARTERS.

Mr. Schaffner stated that the Committee on Location of Headquarters, unanimously favored the accountance of the offer of Mr. John B. Drake to place

ceptance of the offer of Mr. John B. Drake to place rooms at the Grant Pacific at the disposal of the Council free of charge.

The Committee, however, not submitting a report, no action was taken.

Acommunication was received from the Second Ward Club, stating that Dr. D. S. Smith had been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Council occasioned by the resignation of Elliot Anthony.

A similar communication, was received from the Thirteenth Ward Club, notifying the Council of the election of J. A. Roach as one of its representatives.

Both were admitted. Both were admitted.

A communication was received, signed by Henry Bioth, President, and T. M. Lynch, Secretary, stating that Michael Schmitz and George F. Colby had been elected to represent the Fifth Ward Club.

There are already two representatives in the Connel' from the Fifth Ward Club. Accordingly, there being two clubs in that ward, the communication was referred to aspecial committee, consisting of Messra. Thomas, Dixon, and Berbock, for investigation.

Local politics were fully as quiet yesterday as on the day before. Democrats, Republicans, and Independents realize that now is the seed-time, as it were, and they are busy in scattering documents broadcast freighted with the mission of converting indifferent voters to one of the three sides. They look to the near future for a harvest. Some, no doubt, will be wofully disappointed; but still they keep on crowding the mails, and, in return, receive many letters of encouragement, many more asking for instructions, and—among the Demo-crats and Independents—no. a few which dwell with despair on the up-hill work of winning over converts. At Republican headquarters the news from the interior was gratifying beyond expectafrom the interior was gratifying beyond expectation. The Hon. James P. Rojt, who has been on
the Republican State Comulties for the past
twelve years, said to
terday that he
a time during
that period when
prospects seemed brighter, or when
there has been a greater demand from Republicans
throughout the State for instructions in regard to oughout the State for instructions in regard to the formation of clubs. The work has been in-trusted to able hands, and Republicans may justly repose all confidence in the management of this

whether he can fill all of them. As soon as it is definitely known whether the Governor can appear at all the places and times which the State Committee has been supported by the committee has been supported by the state of th at an the places and times which the State Committee have mentioned, the full list of appointments will be made known. It can only be stated with absolute certainty now that the Governor will make his first appearance at Geiena, on the 25d list, at the grand Republican mass, meeting to be held at that place.

Among the visitors at Republican Headquarters yesterday were Gov. C. C. Washurn, of Wisconsin, and Joseph Utley, Canal Cammissioner, from Dixon, Ill.; Granville Wright, Vermont, Fulton County, H. G. Anderson, Canal Commissioner, Peoria.

Peoria.

och C. Barker, writing from Maine, his native State, says that, while the Pine Tree State fervently admires Blaine, she also takes kindly to hayes, and will give him not less tean 15,000 or 20,000 majority. Mr. Barker will be away on a racation for some little time yet, but will return in time to present himself as a candidate for Senator from the Sixth District.

THE INDEPENSENT GREENBACKERS

are inordinately hopenl and cheerful: Perhaps it

THE INDEPENSIENT GREENBACKERS
are inordinately hopen and cheerful. Perhaps it
is best they should beso. It costs very little, and
tooks well at the sare time. Their Committee,
appointed the other my to secure a hall for the
expected mass-meeting on the evening of the 23d
list, met yesterday morning and reported that
they had secured the Exposition Building for that
evening. The other Committees on Arrangements
will report to-day The Independents pretend
that this mass-meeing will wake up the town and
astonish some folk who think the Illinois Greenbackers do not ament to much. They say they
are receiving hindreds of letters daily from
people in Illinois Iowa, Micaigan, Wisconsin,
and several other States, all promising to be on
hand at the fens Among the callers vestoriay
was the Hon. Alkander Campbell, the Greenback
member of Congess from the Seventh District.

41E DEMOCRACY
were in a semi-aconscious state yesterday. The
sub-Executive ommittee of the State Committee
came together; an informal meeting about moon,
read the morning mapers with appropriate comments, inquire if the "bar" had arrived, were
answered in the negative, sighed, and adjourned:
A feeling of shees and weariness seemed to pervade their rank, and for the rest of the day they
were all conveicntly absent with the exception of

the obliging Gen. Cameron, who mounts guard over the star-chamber where their private consultations the star-chamber where their private consultations are held.

Among the castern yesterday were Mr. M. M. Ham, of Dubuquet, B., a member of the National Democratic Committee, on his return from New York; G. M. Robinson, Oshkosh, Wis.; D. H. Brown, Secretary of the Tilden and Hendri ka Club at Fort Atkinson, Wis.; Ira M. Moo. e, Quincy, Ill.; John B. Richardson, New Orlean, S. La.

Quincy, Ill.; John B. Richardson, New Orlean, La.

At 4 o'clock the City and County Campaign Club met, Gen. J. M. Coree presiding. Not a very full representation was present, and the Committee adjourned, after the usual amount of business, without having really accomplished anything.

THIRD WARD.

A reorganization of Company B. Hayes and Wheeler Minute-Men of '76, of the Third Ward, was effected Wednesday evening, when the following officers were elected: Captain, F. H. Freat; First Lieutenant, W. Wells; Second Lieutenant, W. Brust. All persons wishing to join are requested to meet with the company this evening at their headquarters, 960 Wabash avenue, at 7:30 p. m. sharp.

Readquarters, 960 Wabash avenue, at 7:30 p. m. sharp.

STEWARD!

The following is the letter sent to Lew Steward notifying him of his nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket, a communication to which he has not yet responded:

Chicago, July M.—The Hon. Lewis Steward—Draft Strik: We, the undersigned, a Committee appointed for that purpose by the Democratic Connection of the State of Hindson 77th July Instant, respectfully inform you of you can sharp and the purpose of Governor, and committee the following resolutions adouted by the Convention, with the platform or declaration of principles therein referred to, and ask yourlresponse thereto.

Sonn C. Ricchberg, John H. Orden, S. S. Hayrs, John A. McClenkan, Committee.

GONE AFTER HIM.

GONE AFTER HIM.

R. E. Goodell and J. C. Richberg, on behalf of the City and County Democratic Committees, left last evening for Plano, Kane County, the home of Lew Steward, the Democratic Greenback candidate for Governor, for the purpose of inducing that great and good reformer to hurry up with his acceptance of the nomination tendered him by the recent State Convention at Springfield. The embassy is expected to return at noon to-day.

JEFFERSON.

The Central Hayes and Wheeler Club of Jefferson will meet at Wulff's Hall to-morrow evening and will be addressed by the Hon. Lorenz Erentano, the Hon. William Vocks, and Col. Gil. A. Pierce, of the Inter-Ocean. It will be one of the best rallies of the Campaign.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTER is seending out, among other metter, a circular to leading Democrats in every county, with the following instructions in regard to organizing in each town or polling-district. It is evident that they are straining every nerve and using every device, known and unknown, to scour the country for Democratic voters. Not the least notable part of this circular is the request that kindly consideration be shown. "Infirm voters," who are to be hauled up to the polls with Democratic teams

1. Immediately on receiving this, please see as many of the Democrats and Reform Republicans in your polling district as you can, and obtain a meeting of such as will attend for ecossiliation and to organize for work. Do not wait for any that are instentive.

2. Where it is practicable, and found expedient, organize a finden Reform Clab. The object is to pomote that taxes may be reduced, business revived, and prosperity restored, as the result of thorough reform in the administration of the Government.

3. Your first work will be to make a complete enrollment of all voters.

4. Next, to distribute—and especially among Republicans—such documents as may be sent to you. Care should be taken to place them in the hands of such voters as are most likely to be influenced by them.

5. Next, you should, loo

ry, than to lose a vote. See that teams are on many send for hufter woters and others who neglect to appear.

7. A committee of not less than ten of the most active men, who will agree to do the duity, should be designated to attend the polls throughout the entire day, and to see that no one vote is lost.

8. Special attention should be paid to the nomination and election of the best men for State and county offices, 'heir nomination will strengtien the national ticket in every respect.

In order to thrust aside at once all ois ructions to reform in our national affairs, the vote of the people should be overwhilming. Proper effort in each district at this time will secure our success. See to that in your district this effort be not wanting.

Another circular time should be signed by the few members who may be induced to join. As a work of supercrogation, this circular has a foot-note after the twenty-five blank lines, stating that "this sheet can be lengthened by adding other paper to it." At last accounts, the large paper-mills had not received any extra orders.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

counts, the large paper-mills had not received any extra orders.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Fifteenth Ward Republican Club was held last night at Folz Hall, corner of Larabee street and North avenue. John Wagner, First Vice-President, presided.

Mr. Charles Adams, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that two members of the Committee had gotten some money. How much he could not say. Mr. Klokke and Mr. Folz had each donated twenty-five uniforms.

Mr. Scribner moved that, inasmuch as the Committee had not made a complete report, a week's further time be allowed.

Mr. Klokke moved as an an endment that the Committee be continued till "Richmond was taken," and that the Committee report from time to time. Carried.

taken, "and that the Committee report from time to time. Carried.

The Committee on Organization reported by precinets. Mr. Schultz, of the First Precinet, reported fifty men as enlisted. He could get 150 if wanted. Charles Varges, of the Second, promised that the could get a full company. John Wagner, of the Fourth, had already brought fourteen men. At the next meeting he would show thirty others. Mr. Pickering, of the Fourth, had by himself recruited forty men, and had the names. He would have them at the next meeting.

Mr. Klokke, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, read the rules and regulations, which are the same as those adopted by all the Republican martial companies throughout the city. The rules were adopted.

Mr. Varges moved that the Finance Committee be instructed to purchase uniforms as fast as the money came in. An amendment to the effect that 100 uniforms be ready for delivery at the next meeting was then carried.

Mr. Charles Rose then donated five uniforms. Fred Bensinger donated fifteen suits.

Mr. Scribner said that Gen. Logan was to be in town Saturday week, and he had heard that the different companies of the city intended to turn out and give him a reception. He therefore moved that the election of superior officers take place inmediately, and that drill be held Saturday night. It was then decided that the election would take place, and the nominations for Captain were Charles Varges, W. L. Seribner, P. M. Ryan, and Dr. Stewart (declined). The nominations were closed and the balloting bean. Mr. Varges was elected. The other officers were balloted for with the following result: First Lieutenant, Thomas Mack; Second Lieutenant, Otto Folz. After a rousing song by the Post-Office Glee Club, the meeting adjourned till Saturday evening.

omposed of men selected to represent the views of uch constituencies with regard to the specific of-ces to be by them filled. Very traly yours, A. J. Gallowat. [This suggestion should receive attention from the Central Committee. It is well worth consider ing.—Ep.]

ARKANSAS.

ARKANSAS.

AN IRREPARABLE BREACH.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 10.—The regular Republican State Convention, which has been in session for the past two days, completed its labors to-day by nominating the following State and electoral ticket: For Governor, Joseph Brooks; Secretary of State, Joseph N. Johson; Andrtor, H. H. Miller; Treasurer, Nick Strand; Attorney-General, Thomas H. Barnes; Commissioner of Lands, J. T. Jenifer; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. H. Gillam; Chanceller, Thomas Bates; Clerk of Chancery Court, James W. Jackson.

Presidential electors—State.

Presidential electors—State.

Prist District, A. H. Stanford, of Phillips; Second District, E. A. Fulton. of Drew; Third District, G. W. Pritchard, of Garland; Fourth District, L. Gregg, of Washington.

The Convention was large, and combined in it the leading elements and thinking men of the party in the State. Ex-Gov. S. A. Hadley presided Gen. A. W. Bishop, the nominee for Governor of the Republican Convention of July 27, was tendered a position as Presidential elector of the ticket to-day, and refused.

All efforts to harmonive the two factions of the Republican party failed, and they now have two State and electoral tickets in the field.

ILLINOIS. JERSETVILLE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Aug. 10.—The Demo Senatorial Convention for the Fortleth met at Jerseyville to-day and nominated to George W. Herdman for State Senator and Wall, of Macoupin, for Representative. Resolu-tions were passed instructing the Senator and Representative to vote against John M. Palmer for

DANVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 10.—Col. Sellers, of Huntington, Ind., addressed the Hayes and Wheeler

DANVILLE, Ill.. Aug. 10.—Col. Sellers, of Huntington, Ind., addressed the Hayes and Wheeler Club here last night in a speech of two hours' duration. His audience received his remarks with great favor, as was shown by the almost continued applause with which they were greeted.

JACKSONVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 10.—The Republican Convention for this District met this afternoon at Whitehall, in Greene County, and nominated for Representatives the Hon. John Gordon and Isaac L. Morrison. There is much dissatisfaction with the Democratic nominees, and, although the District has heretofore been Democratic by a considerable majority, it is now confidently expected that two Republicans can be elected.

FREEPORT HAYES AND WHEELER CLUB.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

FREEPORT, Ill., Aug. 10.—The Republicans of Freeport met last evening to organize a Hayes and Wheeler Marching Club. Over 200 signatures were obtained, and the Canvassing Committee hope to largely increase the number before another meeting. The Centennial uniform was adopted, and a Committee appointed to procure the necessary number. The permanent officers of the organization are: President, A. V. Richards, of the Journal; Vice-President, James Cochrans and O. C. Lathrop; Secretary, F. Meinard; Captain of Marching Club, O. L. Williams; First Lieutenant, George Waldorf; Second Lieutenant, Mason Lyon; Third Lieutenant, George Piersal; Orderly Sergeant, William Rhodes.

FULTON HAYES AND WHEELER CLUB—THE

George Waldorf; Second Lieutenant, Mason Lyon; Third Lieutenant, George Piersal; Orderly Sergeant, William Rhodes.

PÜLTON HAYES AND WHEELER CLUB—THE WHITESIDE CIRCUIT-CLERKSHIP.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

FELTON, Ill., Aug. 10.—A large meeting to organize a Hayes and Wheeler Club was held on Tuesday evening, in Dodge's store-room, on River street. No special effort had been made to get out a crowd, yet the call was well responded to. The meeting was organized by calling J. Martin Fay, one of our leading lumber-dealers, to the Chair, and appointing George Terwilliger, editor of the Journal, Secretary. The first thing in order was the signing of the call; after which a permanent organization was effected by electing J. Martin Fay President; Dr. C. A. Griswold, William Stuart, and Thomas J. Pickett, Jr., Vice-Presidents; George Terwilliger, Secretary; and E. Summers, Treasurer. These gentiemen are active, go-ahead men, and will make the Club tell in the coming contest. Over seventy names are now on the roll, several of them former Liberals and Democrata. In fact, the Liberals are all back, with the exception of one or two.

Mr. George Terwilliger, of the Journal, is a candidate for the nomination as Circuit Clerk of this county. Mr. T. is a very capable man, and will fill the office well. As an editor and a gentleman he is very popular in Whiteside.

ROCKFORD.

ROCKFORD.

ROCKFORD.

ROCKFORD.

ROCKFORD. H. Aug. 10.—The Gazette to-day announces that H. H. Waldo will probably be the Democratic candidate for Congress for the Fourth District. In the event of his nomination, Mr. Waldo will probably poll as many votes in this district as any Democratic candidate will this year.

PEORIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Pronia, Ili., Aug. 10.—A meeting will be held here Ang. 19 for the purpose of organizing a Hayes and Wheeler Club. The call for it was circulated to-day.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Aug. 7.—The foolish sale of the Illinois Democracy by the late Bourbon Convention at Springfield to the Independents, and the nomination of Steward for the Gubernatorial candidate, have distressed and disgusted Gov. Koerner and the Liberal leaders in this part of Illinois beyond the Liberal leaders in this part of Illinois beyond measure. At the trade and selling out at Springfield there was a gentleman who lives in St. Louis and votes in Belleville who had some hand in the dicker, and who addressed the Convention under the name of "John Morrison," in the view that his real name, which is Don Morrison, if known, might damage the cause. In so far his strategy was to be admired, since he has been known to overthrow several causes which were under full sail for success until they encountered his indorse-

The rules were adopted.

Mr. Vareen moved that the Finance Committee money came in. An amendment to the effect that 100 uniforms he rarely for delivery aft hen are to be admired, and to be admired, after the town for the property of the p

combined to render that word a laughing stock and hateful in the eyes of the people, than all other causes combined.

MR. LATRROP AT AURORA.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

ROCKORD, III. Ang. 7.—Th. William Laihop, of this city, made a very good off-hand speech at Aurora last Monday night. There were two or three points made by the honorable gentleman which will bear reproducing in The Tribuna. For instance, when he said: 'For the last twenty years there has not been a real reform that now bears the stamp of law, but what had its origin in the Republican party. It is true these reforms have not always been carried out; but it should be taken into account that a body comprising between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 of people necessarily moves slowly. Those who went in search of reform in 1872 have returned again, confident that true reform was alone to be found in the Republican party. Hayes, in his letter of acceptance, pledges his honor that, if he is elected President, the constitutional power of appointment shall not be misured. What the Cincinnati platform lacks in certisty on this point his letter certainly makes good."

Of the Democratic platform Mr. Lathrop said: 'Read this Democratic platform and find out, if you can, what the party is for. If any man can tell, from reading that document, what the party propores to do with the Government, he ought to have a patent on his ingenuity. No one can tell what it is for, save and except this: It thinks that what is desired to purify the Government is, that the Democrates should hold office, Beyond that, I think no man can discover what the party is for. You would not trust an individual if you could not tell what its principles were from day to day. If he profess different man and individual from the profess of the party is nothing but an aggregate of individuals, at the very best; and, remembering this fact, we have only to look at the recent past of the Democratic party to judge whether or not it is worthy of trust. In 1864 this party declared the War fo

a very large audience, and his speech was received with much enthusiasm.

DECATUR, II.L.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DECATUR, III., Aug. 7.—The Independents held a County Convention here to-day and elected David Paterson, H. M. Waite, Dr. Johns, R. H. Hill, M. P. Frinck, J. Longstred, J. G. Harnsburger, and Reed Spenceras delegates to the Independent Congressional Convention, to meet at Champaign Ang. 8, and resolved to indorse the platfoliais of the State and National Conventions of Independents, and to nominate no man for Congress who is not sound on the greenback question. By Their speeches they claimed to favor greenbacks as the exclusive paper currency, to be redeemable in coin.

exclusive paper currency, to be redeemable in coin.

HENDERSON COUNTI CONVENTION.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

OQUAWKA, Henderson Co., Ill., Aug. 5.—The Republican County Convention met at Sagetown today. Every precinct was fully represented, and the atmost harmony and good feeling prevailed. The contest over the office of Sheriff was quite spirited. The candidates were George Bell, the present incumbent; Capt. J. B. McGaw, and J. O. Anderson. The latter received the nomination on the tenth ballot. H. F. McAllister. the present incumbent, was nominated for Circuit Clerk by acclamation. C. C. Secrist was nominated for Prosecuting Attorney, George Curry for County Commissioner, and D. M. F. Brown for Coroner. Delegates were selected to attend the Congressional and Senatorial Conventions, the former to be held at Bushnell, Aug. 16, and the latter at Dallas City, Aug. 24. The delegates to the Congressional Convention were instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of the Hon. David Rankin. The delegates to the Senatorial Convention ware not instructed, but are said to be favorable to the nomination of Dr. T. J. Maxwell, of Olena, for Senator.

WISCONSIN. MATTERS IN THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Mineral Point, Wis., Aug. 6.—Politics in this Mineral Point, Wis., Aug. 6.—Politics in this district have been rather quiet of late. The nomination of Hayes and Wheeler was received with a general satisfaction, and though the different fastions of our party had their preference, yet, all things considered, they have concluded that the Convention acted wisely. The nomination of Hayes and Wheeler is not all that is necessary to carry a county, district, or State at the coming election. The head of our ticket is all right, and of itself is a strong one; but if we are careless in filling up the balance of the ticket, and allow men to be nominated who will not be a credit or carry honor with their nomination, then is the party damaged and the ticket weakened. The mass of voters in our county to-day have been worked up to that state that they are ready to believe almoss anything that is reported; hence the necessity of "going slow" or scrutinizing well the character and standing of the candidates for the offices to which they aspire.

As you are aware, we elect a Congressman this fall in the place of the Hon. H. S. Magoon, the present member from this district. filling up the balance of the ticket, and allow men to be nominated who will not be a credit or carry honor with their nomination, then is the party damaged and the ticket weakened. The mass of voters in our county to-day have been worked up to that state that they are ready to believe almost anything that is reported; hence the necessity of "going slow" or scrutinizing well the character and standing of the candidates for the offices to which they aspire.

As you are ware, we can a contract and in the piece of the Hon. H. S. Magoon, the present member from this district. Candidates are looming up from every quarter.
Dewey, Richland has her Judge Miner, Green presents Judge Dunwiddle and Walter Wescott, and the Republican, of Lafayette County, renominates the present incumbent, the Hon. H. S. Magoon. I suppose there never was a Congressman yet that could please everybody, and this is the only objection I hear raised against our present member. He has made a few changes in the Post-Offices of the district, and in appointing successors has not consulted in all cases the wishes of his constituents, which we think was a mistake, but at the same time cannot but believe that he did what he thought was for the best. There is no evidence of any great bargains made, or any 'crook-edness' in the disposal of the offices. Aside from these mistakes, if they may be so called, there is not a single charge of any nature standing against him. This is his first term, and it has heretofore term if they have conducted themselves satisfactorily at Washington. This Mr. Magoon has done, if there is to be a change, who is to be the one to succeed Mr. M.? As we have before stated, Grant County has a grist of candidates again, and is expecting to give Grant great credit for her loyality to the party, but at the same time we are compelled to say that she has been amply repaid. She has now a Judge upon the Supreme Bench, has had a consult of Fayal, a Surveyor-General at Dakota, and the M. C. whom Mr. Magoon succeeded was none other than the Hon. J. A. Barber, of Grant, who served for four years, and was a faithful and honest incuber. Again, last spring, the party gave grant the nominee for Circuit Judge. True, he was defected, but nevertheless they had the nomination, and the record will show that they were as

seat immediately after receipt of thits. Yours respectfully, etc.

P. A. REMICE. Secretary.

Perhaps a few facts relative to the unknown "Secretary" may throw some light upon the origin of the "bogus circular." P. A. Remick is, or has been, temporarily in the employ of Dr. W. A. Anderson, Chairman of the Wisconsin Democratic State Central Committee, performing the duties of addressing and malling from this city Democratic campaign documents to various parties throughout the State. To an imaginative mind in might appear that the would-be-crafty Chairman, in order to effect a "consummation devoutly to be wished for," has requested and been permitted to use the name of Remick as the Secretary of the "bogus committee," whose "headquarters are not fully organized," but, nevertheless, located at Chicago; and from which place, through the aid of an "accomplice," the "blanks properly filled," inclosed in "envelopes properly addressed, "are forwarded to this city to the Chairman of the Wisconsin Democratic State Central Committee, and through him the "three to six doubtful Repub-

licans" and "lukewarm Democrats" are supplied "through the mails, records (?) in newspaper and documentary 6 m '10 ' brice 'em up' in the faith of Democratic resorms and Tildenian honesty. Por ways that are dark.
And tricks all in vain.
This "Chairman" is very peculiar.
REPUL.

IOWA.

AYFAIRS IN THE NINTH DISTRICT.

To the Editor of The Tribuins.

ANES, Ia., Aug. 7.—A lond and protracted call for those in favor of "cheap money" brought together about a baker's dozen of impecunious "cusses" in our town on Saturday last. The whole movement, if the demonstration is entitled to be so styled, was engineered by an old fellow who was some three years ago dismissed from our post-urface, since when he has divided his time between the "cap and bells" and war upon the Republican party. Now he and his meagre following are for "cheap money" and Peter Cooper. To the credit or our people be it said few, indeed, are in favor of repudiation in any shape. Even in this strong Republican district (the Ninth) our present Representative in Congress, the Hon. A. Oliver, is likely to be thrown out at our Convention on the 30th inst., to give place to a man who at least has not declared himself in advance a "greenbacker." Iowa Republicans are in favor of paying our public debt as we agreed,—in coin,—but they are not in favor of any system of 'egislation which shall demonetize the unit of values which existed when that debt was contracted. Very few of our voters will support the namesake of the Apostle—whom all declare is less likely to secure an Electoral vote than is the North Pole to be struck by lightning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OHIO CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.
CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—The following Democratic Congressional nominations were made in Ohio today: Third District, John S. Savage, by acclamation: Eighth District, George Arthur, of Clarke County: Fifteenth District, William W. Posten, of Athens County.

Dayton, O., Aug. 10.—The Fourth Republican District Convention met here to-day. The contest was very lively. On the tenth ballot John Howard was nominated, and the nomination was afterwards made unanimous.

GEN. HARRISON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10.—Gen. Harrison opens the campaign Friday, the 18th inst., at Danville, Hendricks County, continuing as follows:
Anderson, Aug. 19.
Madison, Aug. 21.
Lawrenceburgh, Aug. 22.
Greensburgh, Aug. 23.
Centreton, Morgan County, Aug. 24.
Newport, Vermillion County, Aug. 25.
He will speak in but two places in a District, which have been selected, and, in due time, will be published.

The State rally which it was intended to hold on Fridayg the 18th inst., has been indefinitely postponed by advice of the State Central Committee.

MISSOURI REPUDIATIONISTS.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—It is given out here that the Chairman of the Central Legal-Tender Committee will call a State Convention Sept. 6, for the nomination of a full State ticket.

DURQUE, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DURQUE, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DURQUE, IA.

Age 10.—Dubuque County Republicans held a Convention this afternoon to select delegates to attend the Judicial Convention at Independence on Aug. 16. The delegates selected were T. P. Rood, D. N. Cooley, John Ballou, William M. Wey, H. Wullweber, Louis Miller, M. H. Beach. P. S. Malven, M. Blumenaner, O. P. Shras, J. S. Long, and J. A. Rhomberg. The delegation favors Judge Bagg, the present incumbent.

LAPORTE, Ind. Aug. 10.—Judge Turpie, from Indianapolis, spoke in the Court-House this afternoon. This evening there is a Joint discussion at Michigan City between J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, and Judge Turpie, The Hayes and Wheeler Club, OHIO CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.
CINCINNATI, Aug. 10. - The following Democrati

Chib, over 200 strong, will go over in a special train.

CALIPORNIA.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 10.—The Republican Convention last night chose the following Presidential Electors: D. A. McKinlay, J. B. Felton, J. H. Jewett, A. J. Ostrander; at large, Gen. John F. Miller and M. M. Estee. Thomas McKenna was nominated for Congress in the Third District.

COL. INGERSOLL ON THE DEMOCRATS.

Col. R. G. Ingersoil has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Peoria Transcript:

As a great deal has been said concerning a few gentle remarks that it made before the County Convention the other day, and a great deal more amout remarks that it never made, I think it right for me to tell what I did as:

Hamburg murderers are supporters of Tilden and Hendricks. I do say that the naters of liberty—the assessins of colored mem, women, and children—the masked wretches who ride to the hut of the freedman and shoot him down like a beast, disregarding the prayers and tears of wife and children, I do say that these men are not for Hayes and wheeler.

I do say that the real friends of liberty are the only friends of labor, and that those who vote for Hayes and Wheeler are the beet friends of liberty, labor, and love. I write this for one reason, and for one reason only. I am unwilling that any one should believe that I judge men by their condition or position, instead of by their heads and hearts.

THE REBEL SPIRIT.

The following communication, which appeared in the Democratic Index, of Columbus, Miss., needs no comment:

It is Imperial Majesty, Sitting Bull—Sir: Your Rayal Highness is no longer worthy of the term, "Lo, the poor Indian!" Your recent deeds of valor, and your profound knowledge of military tactics—your insight into the manner of Yankee warfare—makes you abundantly deserving of the title of "High" the "Big Injun." Sir, our sympathics are enlisted with you; our spirits are willing, but our hands are tied; if we can only break these shackles we are chilated review; we only ask a orivate's fare, i. e., a pony and one of Uncle Sam's long-range guns (and of the latter ye have plenty), with which we can stand on the peaks near Little Big Horn and "clean out" all the Sheridans they can send against us. Yours, etc.

UNERCONSTRUCTED GRAY-Backs.

DEVIL'S BEND, July 20, 1878.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
In answer to "Alphabetical," in your last issue, for a remedy for consumption in its first stages, I can recommend Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," if taken according to directions, for it has been thoroughly tried in my family, and the results were glorious. "Alpha-betical" must not expect one bottle to do the work—my wife took three bottles before she could discover any change, but after the third bottle every dose seemed to strengthen the lungs, and now she is well and hearty. If "Alphabetical" will write to me I will get witnesses to the above. HENRY H. M. PATTON.
Lawrence, Marion County, Ind.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. MAGUIRE & HAVERLY Lessees
WILL E. CHAPMAN Manager

Friday Evening, Aug. 11, Farewell Benefit of JOHN DILLON, When he will appear as DE BOOTS AND PAUL PRY Saturday Evening—LAST APPEARANCE. Saturday Matince—MARRIED LIFE.

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HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS House crowded nightly with the elite of the city.
An immense Bill—everything new.
Don't forget, Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
Every evening at 8:15, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2:15 p. m.

GRAND CONCERT BY THE S. W. L. G. BAND. Admission, 25 cts. Commence at 8 o'clock

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING.

CROWDED HOUSES. To-night (Friday), Aug. 11. NEW YORK SENSATION, By M'ile BERTHA COLUE and ELIZA GUILLEUIME, the Premiers of Classic Essanty, and thirty beautifully-formed young women, in a series of LIVING ART STATUARY. A Gaisty of Stars—Ida Morris, Carroll and M'Carthy, the Reynolds Brothers, the Freeman Sisters, and all the old favorites. Ladies' Mathnee Saurday, 2 p. m. Come early and secure a good seat.

COLISEUM. FEMALE FORTY THIEVES.

MARCHES BY 40 BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES.

EDUCATIONAL. LADIES' SCHOOL Preparatory, Academic, and Collegis CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y.,

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Prof. G. Blessner, an experienced instructor and composer, will have charge of the Department of Music.

Dr. Henry Foster will have charge of the Health Department.

Dr. George Loomis will have the government of the school, to whom all communications should be addressed. Send for circular.

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admitted to Harvard, Yale, Brown, and Amherst Colleges. There are nine teachers—till gentlemen of
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the highest cork of the Academy. No pupils are received the transport of the Academy. No pupils are received the transport of the Academy. No pupils are received the Academy Boarding School; and
the younger boys have cach a separate alone in a large
dormitory that communicates directly with the Master's bedroom.

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PARENTS & GUARDIANS
THE U.S. SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY, for 1876, 210 pages, just issued, is
compiled expressly for intending school patrons, wherein may be obtained all the information relating to the
better class of scholastic institutions in the country,
necessary to the selection of such a one as they may be
in search of, without the inconvenience incident to the
saual means of collecting the same. Complete List of
Schools and Colleges, Description of Location, Railroad and Hotel Facilities, etc.

Map of the United States, showing the exact location
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free. To others not wishing it for the purpose stated,
So cents. T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, National
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MISS ABBY H. JOHNSON, For seventeen years Principal of Bradford Academy, will begin the second year of her Home School for Young Ladies Sept. 27, at her recitence, 100 Charles and Schick L. BAILEY, late of Dearborn Seminary, Chicago, will have charge of the Department of Mental Philosophy, Belles Leiters, and Latin. References—Prof. 8. C. Bartlett, Chicago Theo. Seminary; the Rev. A. P. Peabody, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; James T. Fields, Boston.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FARIBAULT, MINN.

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CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE, WHICAGO FIMALE CULLICATE, MORGAN PARK (NEAR CHICAGO). The fall term of this institution commences on Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1876. Another new building will be completed and ready for occupancy at that time. Its capacity will be sufficient to accommodate fifty additional boarding pupils. For further information or circulars address the President, G. THAYER, Chicago Eemale College, Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill., or at 77 Madison-st., Chicago. MOUNT VEBNON MILITARY ACADEMY.

Morgan Park (near Chicago). Capt. Ed N. Kirk.
Talcott, Pres. Henry T. Wright, Principal.
The fall term commences on Thursday, Sept. 14.
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afford largely increased facilities for thorough instruction. For further information and circulars
address Capt. ED N. KIRK TALCOTT, President,
Morgan Park, Cook County, Ill., or 118 Monroest., Chicago.

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Fourteenth year opens Sept. 11. Able Professors in all the departments, Classical, English, Art, and Musical. Elocation a specialty, under Prof. E. M. Booth. The modern languages in charge of native teachers, Ample accommodations for both boarding and day pupils.

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C. W. LEFFINGWELL, Rector. Select the Best School for Your Boys.

The Irving Institute, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 12. Thorongh instruction and training. The following gentlemen are patrons of the School: B. P. Fairchild, 342 West 57th-st., New York; Mr. O. Chanute, Chief Engineer Erie Railway, New York; the Rev. George M. Stone, D.D., Tarrytown, N. Y. Circulars from A. ARMAGNAC, Principal.

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Passenger

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Sido p. m. *11:20 s. m.

4:20 p. m. *11:20 s. m.

4:20 p. m. *10:20 s. m.

4:20 p. m. *10:20 s. m.

4:20 p. m. *10:20 s. m.

6:20 p. m. *10:20 s. m.

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vate Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Fe-male Diseases, &c. Over 21, 600 cases cured. Cures par-anteed or money retunded. Charges reasonable. Medi-cines sent everywhere. Consultation free and conf-dential, personally or by mail. A book for both sexes, illustrated, and circulars of other things sent sealed for two stamps. N. B.—Dr. Stone is the ONLY specialist in Chicago who is a regular graduate a medicine. DR. CLARKE 186 SOUTH CLARK-ST. (Established 185 CONFIDENTIALLY CONSULTED.

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187 be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. Dr. J. REAN is the only physician in the city who warrants egres or no pay.

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SCALES
OF ALL TIMES.
PAIREAMES, MORSE & 60.
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Be careful to buy only the Genuina.

GENERAL NEWS. The picnic of the Caledonian Club yesterday was rell attended, notwithstanding the rain. The Chicago Savings Institution, of No. 134 Dearborn street, has a supply of one, three, and

There will be a meeting of the Board of O of the First Regiment, at their Armory, No. 112 Lake street, this evening,

Though it is not generally known. Conrad Folz, x-Jailer, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff, and he has been working to secure for himself the tanublers appropriate. An Englishman, giving the name of James Mc-kinley Howe, is locked up at the Madison Street Station, charged with insanity. He will shortly be examined before the County Court.

Mr. D. C. Grahan, of Cameron, Warren County, Ill. a Republican who has been reading THE TRIBUNE for twenty years, was in Chicago yester-day, on his way to the Centennial. He was accom-panied by his wife. In the County Court yesterday the following were adjudged insane: Catherine Pitzgerald, Johanna K. Westerhonse, Rebecca Talbot, Mary Ann Roberts, Lizzie Lindele, Johanna Connor, and John W. Ellis.

and John W. Ellis.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manase, optician, No. 88 Madison street, (TRIBUNE Suilding), was at 8 a. m., 81 degrees; 10 a. m., 8; 12 m., 89; 3 p. m., 78. Baromter, 8 a. m., 20.10; 8 p. m., 29.7. A correspondent who complains of delay in the transmission of poetal-cards is advised to call on the Postmaster with a specimen grievance. He will there find out whether the fault is in the Postmission of poetal-cards in the postmission of postmission of postmission of the postmission of pos

Prof. Wheeler, of the University of Chicago, has obtained a portion of the lump of matter found at South Bend, and believed to be a fragment of the brilliant meteor of July 8 last. He proposes to submit it to chemical analysis, and then we shall probably know more about it.

The first number of the Jewish Review is at hand. It is an 8-page 5-column sheet, published in this city, and, as the salutatory informs, intended as the special representative of the 30,000 Jews of Chicago, giving them the latest news from their poculiar world. Typographically, it presents a neat annearance.

Christian Hass, a widower, 60 years of age, residing at No. 181 Barber street, was accidentally drowned at noon yesterday, while engaged in cleaning out a catch-basin for Mr. Williams, residing at No. 54 Wright street. The body was recovered shortly afterwards and was taken to his late home, where the inquest will be held to-day.

Deputy Coroner McGirr held an inquest yester-day on the body of Philip L. Gibbons, who was struck by the cars Sunday last near Grand Cross-ing, while stepping out of the way of passing trains on the double tracks. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated the railroad and employes from all blame. The re-mains were forwarded to Cleveland, O., for bu-

A woman apparently about 40 years of age, giving the name of Mrs. Mary Starson, and two bright looking little children are at the Armory destitute, and seem to be well worthy the pity of some charitably-inclined individual. She was found yesterday afterneon in the Illinois Central depot by Officer Jacoby just as she was giving away a bright boy, 3 years of age, to a well-known lady residing on Wabsch avenue. The other, a boy 1 year younger, had already been promised to a lady residing in the West Division. The officer thought the case worthy of attention and brought the woman to the station for investigation. She seems to be upright in her intentions, and says she was compelled to part with her children because of her inability to support them. Two years ago her husband left her almost penniless in Albany, N. Y., and since that time she has been living with a sister in Aurora in this State. Recently the sister became almost as poor herself, and she was compelled to shift for her own living. Some disposition of the children will probably be made to-day, thus allowing the woman

earn her own living.

earn her own living.

e Rev. Arthur Mitchell, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this city, has been ding part of his vacation in Minnesota examine the work of the American Sunday-School on on the frontier, and holding meetings in the reities of the State to awaken new interest in Sunday-school extension, and to secure recontributions to the Union, that it may be to reach the 75,000 children in that State who now destitute of Sunday-school privileges. ed. and examined with his usual thoroughness are into the practical results which have been sed from this work. His trip extended from this work. His trip extended from tissiasippi to within 30 miles of the Dakota and the whole service was a glad free-will ofto to the Society as an expression of his interthe vigorous prosecution of its great work. Paul and Minneapolis the people united in est in the vigorous prosecution of its great work.
At St. Paul and Minneapolis the people united in
mass-meetings to listen to the earnest and elequent
plea of the Doctor for the children of the land.
DR. GEORGE HASELTINE,
of London. England, has made another valuable
donation of philosophical apparatus to the University of Chicago. The present set includes some

of London. England, has made another valuable dozation of philosophical apparatus to the University of Chicago. The present set includes some fine chemical appliances, and one very curious instrument which it is believed has no parallel in the West. It is a radiometer, made for the purpose of exhibiting the repellent force of light, as rediscovered by Mr. Crookes, of England, after it had lain dormant nearly forty years. The radiometer consists essentially of four discs of metal, arranged in wane fashion. and suspended in a vacuum by a needle, similar to that of the mariner's compass. One side of each disc is darkened, and the other bright. The light of the sun, or from a gas-jet, repels the blackened side of the disc, and causes the set to revolve. It, has been objected that the repulsive force is really due to heat, and not to light; but we understand that Mr. Crookes has proven to the contrary by causing the light ray causes the set to revolve. It has been objected that the repuisive force is really due to heat, and not to light; but we understand that Mr. Crookes has proven to the contrary by causing the light ray to first pass through a crystal which absorbs all the heat, and then to fall upon the disc. The motion thus obtainable is not apparently available for mechanical work, as the power is almost infinitesimally small. As stated to our Academy of Sciences a few months ago, the force with which the earth gravitates towards the sun is some 2,000, so 000,000 greater than the repellent force of light on the earth's surface.

MRS. VAN WINKLE.

MRS. VAN WINKLE.

AN INVESTIGATION TO BE HAD.

A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday asked President Richberg, of the Board of Education, whether he or the body intended to take any action looking toward an investigation of the charges made against them by Mrs. Van Winkle and others.

Mr. Richberg stated with considerable emphasis that the Board most certainly did intend to have an investigation, and that by the Council, and not by the Board or any committee thereof. Such investigation would, he said, cover not only the matters alluded to by Mrs. Van Winkle, but also all the other charges lately brought against the Board. He had spoken to Mayor Heath and to several Aldermen about the matter, and one of the state had promised him that he would at the Council meeting this afternoom move an investigation either by the Judiciary Committee of the Council, or by a special committee to be appointed to the purpose. The Board wanted nothing but a grompt, full, and searching investigation into all the changes.

Make workers any search was been such as the changes.

see the purpose. The Board wanted nothing but a rompt, Ault, and searching investigation into all the changes.

It is proper to state that it was Mrs. Van Winkle who first suggested to Miss Curtis the idea of becoming Assistant Superintendent; that the latter never concurred in the corrupt means suggested by Mrs. Van Winkle; and that her only reply to her letters was a refusal to have anything to do with so dishonorable a scheme. Nor was the recent publication of these letters prompted by Miss Curtis. That lady has been out of town for some time, and had no idea that this correspondence would see the light.

MR. FICKARD.

By an unaccountable error some remarks in yesterday's TEIRUNE relative to Mrs. Van Winkle's letters were credited to Mr. Pickard, the Superintendent of Schools. That gentleman was not interviewed by any one, and has had nothing to asy in relation to the subject. It has also been incorrectly stated that the late Mr. Hanford was Mr. Pickard's brother-in-law. They were warm friends, but were not related either by blood or by martiage.

A meeting of ladies friendly to the cause of missions was held yesterday afternoon in the vestry of the First Methodist Church for the purpose of consulting about the fair proposed to be held in this city by the ladies of the Northwest in aid of the

mission cause.

Mrs. Kent was chosen Chairman, and, after religious exercises, the object of the meeting was stated by Mrs. Tifany, who said that the fair was a foregone conclusion, but that the time and place had neither of them been agreed on. The matter had been left in the hands of a committee of one from each Church in the city, and printed notices had been sent to each church throughout the West with request to the pastors to make the matter known to their congregations.

Reports from the several charchs were then made, and showed a general interest in the project, coupled with encouraging promises for co-operation.

not Mrs. Bishop Harris.
residents—Mrs. Queal and Mrs. Hill.
ry—Mrs. Tiffany.
res—Mrs. Kent.

a motion of Mrs. Willing, it was voted to pre-a circular letter setting forth the scheme of fair, and to send it in bulk to the different forence Secretaries, with request to forward to minent persons in the churches. The work of schiing such letter was delegated to Mrs.

eign Missionary Society met yesterday morning in the conference-room at No. 87 Washington street. Mrs. Kent was chosen Chairman. After religious exercises the subject of a fair in aid of the Society was somewhat discussed, and Mrs. Fry. of Bloomington, was empowered to act in the Southern Illinois Conference for the furtherance of the project.

A programme for uniform meetings for auxiliary societies was adopted as proposed by Mrs. Willing. After sppointing a sub-committee to secure another place of meeting the Committee adjourned.

THE COURT-HOUSE. WHAT THE STONE MEN ARE DOING. In the matter of awarding the contract for the Court-House stone, it was expected that a result would be reached yesterday afternoon in the County Board. Instructions had been given by the

County Board. Instructions had been given by the "Ring" to report in favor of Walker, but somehow the report was not forthcoming. Mr. Lonergan had ordered a minority report, but this, too, was absent. The failure of the "Ring" was readily attributed to their cowardice, for none of them could dare to vote to throw away \$500,000 for the benefit of Edwin Walker and the Lemont stone interest.

for the benefit of Edwin Walker and the Lemont stone interest.

The "Ring" did not know it, but it was a fact, nevertheless, that a second meeting of the stone men had been held in the forenoon, and they were prepared for the worst. They did not make their purposes known, but their earnestness had a good effect, and contribated largely toward keeping the "Ring" from consummating its robbery. The meeting was one of the greatest importance, and its result was most satisfactory to all concerned. It succeeded in getting an injunction on the proposed steal, which was in readiness to be served the moment that the Board adopted Walker's bid, and before the contract could be properly signed. On the whole, the indications were that the "Ring" had been surrounded, outgeneraled, and defeated, and that Walker was a great ways from receiving an advance of \$500,000 above other bidders to have him balld the Courtliouse.

THE COURTS.

Mary A. Dean filed a bill yesterday complaining that her husband, Frederick J. Dean, nad "ab-sented himself from her habitation" for over two

James A. Mathewson also thinks that he is a much-abused man on account of the erratic be-havior of his wife. When she is not drunk she is

havior of his wife. When she is not drunk she is generally occupied in carrying him with knives, and he claims to still carry the scars of this marital warfare. Finally she sought for him with a shotom and he left, and now wants an opportunity to get another and more peaceable companion if he can only get rid of the present incumbrance.

BANKRUFTCY MATTERS.

A dividend-meeting will be held Aug. 23 before the Register in the case of Ransom J. Morse. A similar meeting will be held Sept. 20 before Register Johnson in the cases of Chapin & Willard, and Almet, Powell, et al.; and before Register Morgan in the case of Joseph J. Johnson.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of Edward and Herbert Davis.

CIRCUIT COURT. J. F. Rathbone et al. sued L. A. Beebe & Co.

for \$1,200.

Charles Fiedbohl commenced a suit by capias sgainst Charles Heemeyer to recover \$1,500 damages for an assailt and battery.

J. V. Ayer & Co. brought suit for \$4,000 against the Redfield, Bowen & Walworth Com-

JUDGMENTS. JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COUNT—CONPESSIONS—Patrick Downs vs. John Nash and Spencer Nash, \$104.17.—T. L. Perkins vs. Ephram R. Paul, \$798.69.—William Baunard vs. Frederick R. Wilson, \$5,620.

JUDGE GARY—J. H. Meyer vs. H. Brandt, \$249.31.—William Walter et al. vs. Carl Pflugrath, \$363.56.—E. P. Whitehead vs. Henry Meisner, \$278.42.—F. C. Wells vs. T. S. Constantine, \$474.96.—J. W. Conway vs. Scottish-American Mortgage Company, garnishee, \$599.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Horatio P. Wright vs. Henry Deltman and Louis Kastens, \$132.50.

CANAL STREET.

PROPERTY-OWNERS' MEETING. tion of repaying that thoroughfare. The mittee appointed at the last meeting to ascer-Committee appointed at the last meeting to ascer-tain the sentiment of the property-holders report-ed that people representing 2, 300 feet out of 2, 700 feet in the whole district from Wright to Twelfth street were in favor of the proposed improvement.
This represents nearly seven-eighths of the property-holders. In the district between Twelfth

among whom were James G. McBean, Mr. Ray, of Ray & Whitney, and Mr. McDonald. The general opinion seemed to be that the Nicolson pavement, if properly laid, was the best pavement under the sun. After a good deal of discussion, the meeting came to the conclusion that the old Nicolson was what was needed for Canal street. Contractors were invited to offer bids at the meeting to be held Thursday evening, and the meeting then adjourned.

water-rents, and about \$1,200 from the license

Otto Peltzer has moved his maps and assistants into the office lately occupied by the Tax Commissioner. He can be found there hereafter.

The Council Committee on Judiciary will meet at 3 p. m. to-day in the office of Ald. Thompson, Room 27 Reaper Block, corner of Clark and Wash-ington streets.

The Board of Public Works will pay out about \$25,000 during the remainder of the week to those of its discharged employes who have not as yet drawn their accumulated salaries. The Board of Public Works yesterday issued the following estimates: To Robert Law for coal for July, \$4,663; G. W. Quintard, of Quintard Iron Works, New York, \$1,000 for two mud drums at West Side pumping works; Leon Soulerin, \$1.300 for the wrought iron pipe in the tower of the West Side pumping works.

The contract for the construction of the super-structure of the Milwankee avenue viaduct was yesterday awarded by the Board of Public Works to the American Bridge Company. The viaduct spans the tracks of the Milwankee & St. Paul, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, and the Dan-ville & Vincennes Railways, at Desplaines street. The substructure is nearly completed, and, should the Bridge Company commence work soon, the much demanded improvement would soon be com-pleted.

pleted.

At the request of Ald. Rawleigh, Corporation Counsel Anthony has prepared quite a lengthy opinion upon the question of the validity of the contracts now existing between the city and the different gas companies. Mr. Anthony has finished the opinion, but will not give it for publication, nor will he give any idea of what it is beyond that which his expression, "There are always ways and means of abrogating a contract," would convey. Ald. Rawleigh's wish to have the city lighted by oil-lamps led him to ask for the opinion.

The difficulty that has attended the collections of

oil-lamps led him to ask for the opinion.

The difficulty that has attended the collection of license fees has led to the determination in the minds of the city officials to have a little stricter discipline in regard to those persons whose business requires that they should be licensed. The police will soon be given instructions that they are to arrest and take to the Police Court all persons unlicensed. Much of the city's revenues from this source have been wasted by neglect, and lack of prompt and efficient action. This prompt action will now be had, with, it is expected, good results.

The Committee on Schools will hold. will now be had, with, it is expected, good results.

The Committee on Schools will hold a meeting to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Council Chamber. It is said that the meeting will be a private one, and that the charges recently preferred against sundry members of the Board of Education will be investigated, and that witnesses will be called before the Committee. Should witnesses be called, it will be interesting to know at least who they are, and some gentlemen have said that the interest attached to the circumstances attending the Hanford murder and its cause demands that the meeting shall be an open one.

The Fire-Marshal has completed his report of

that the meeting shall be an open one.

The Fire-Marshal has completed his report of the fires. losses, etc., during the month of July. The following interesting figures are shown: Fires, 54; false alarms, 6. Causes of fires were: Accidents, 3; carelessness, 9; children playing with matches, 2; defective chimney, 2; incendiarism (known and supposed), 14; overheating, 2; lamp explosions, 5; sparks from chimneys, 4; spontaneous combustion, 1; upsetting lamp, 1; unknown, 8. The value of property endangered was \$532,500. Total loss \$14,900, of which \$4,162 was on the buildings, the rest on the contents of the buildings, though the system of the contents of the buildings. Total insurance on property destroyed, \$46,200, which is \$31,300 more than the total loss. The largest loss—\$5,800—was caused by the burning of the large paint and oil establishment on Lake street. It is a fact creditable to the efficiency of the Fire Department that all the fires, with one exception, were confined to the building in which the blaze originated. Compared with last month's fires, there is an increase of twenty-one, while the total loss is less by \$35, 100.

is a satisfactory way. Mayor heath is connuent that the loan will seem be all taken, or that, at least, some heavy investments will be made. He called upon some of the savines banks a few days ago, and the reception which he received caused him to believe that some of the warrants would be taken. Mr. J. C. Haines and Mr. Spencer, two men prominent in savings bank circles, will be home in a few days, and then something definite will be known. Mr. J. H. Kedzis, one of Chicago's business men, invested \$500 yesterday.

It has been frequently tried to dismiss Mike Bailey, but with very unsatisfactory results, and be has stuck to his position, "Superfusement of Buildings," through all the cry for reform and economy; through the threats of the Council, and the curses of the public. But when Mayor Heath took the unbending Mike one side and taked to brin. the Superintendent was forced to yield. Whether His Ronor told him that he could never be paid or whether he said, "You will please resign or I will bounce you," it is not exactly known. At least Mr. Heath's powers of persuasion must be good, for when a TRIBURE reporter called Mike one side and asked him how could those things be, the Coughty Mike re-

could shose things be, the Coughty Mike replied:

"Well, you see, the Mayor told me that he wanted to economize, and thought that I should resign. I don't want the place, I can't get any money, and I am fired of it anyway. I will send in my resignation to morrow afternoon."

The Mayor requested Mike's resignation for the reason above given—that economy is wanted in all branches of the Government. The duties of Superintendent of Buildings will very likely fall upon Commissioner Thompson, of the Board of Pablic Works, who, it is understood, will be willing to accept the additional office and its responsibilities. It is not likely that Bailey's force of ten Inspectors of Buildings will be discharged, at least for the present. It is the desire of the city efficials to crowd as much work as possible upon one man, and to dispense with as many employes, and the attendant salarice, as is possible.

The Committee CAS.

and to dispense with as many employes, and the attendant salaries, as is possible.

GAS.

GAS.

The Committee on Gas, which held a meeting Wednesday, referred to the Law Department the question as to whether or not the city would be liable should it refuse to allow an extra of \$1,400 to James Bowen, contractor for street-lamp repairs in the West Division, as an unforseen occurrence—a heavy storm—had damaged about 900 lamps and caused the expense of repair, which Bowen thinks the city should pay. City-Attorney Tuthill has opined as follows:

In the matter of the petition of James Bowen for extra compensation for repairing lamp-posts which were injured, and erecting others which were destroyed by the storm of Jam. 1, 1876, referred to this Department, I have to say that I have examined the contract made. March 31, 1876, by Mr. Bowen with the city for the repairing of street-iamps. Mr. Bowen's undertaking was "to put in good order and to maintain in complete repair for the year commencing April 1, 1875, and ending April 1, 1876, and the contract in the West Division of the City of Chicago, and to replace by mee lanterns any such as may be wholly destroyed during the same period, so that all of said public lamps or lanterns any such as may be wholly destroyed during the same period, so that all of said public lamps, including such as may be wholly destroyed during the same period, so that all of said public lamps, including such as the close of said year and at the termination of this contract, in good order axing in the owner might assect the form of the son that all of said public lamps, including such as entered into a contract lamps, including such as entered into a contract which has resulted ha loss to him. As to his equitable claim for extra compensation, that is not a matter for me to pass upon, but for the City Council.

The Council may, if it thinks right, unquestionably grant Mr. Bowen relief. He has no claim for extra compensation, that is not a matter for me to pass upon, but for the City Council.

The

Patrick Hanrahan has filed a complaint with Justice Haines, to the effect that Paul Oppenkosky falsely assumed to be possessed of the powers of a Constable. Paul will be arrested. Singer Sewing Machine wagon No. 14, a valuable

horse, and a sewing machine valued at \$75, was stolen yesterday afternoon by thieves from in front of No. 209 Cass street. The property belongs to W. S. White, of No. 459 Division street. The notorious Flora Crandall, the alleged murderess of old man Wilcke, was yesterday sent by Justice Scully to the House of Correction for thirty days for vagrancy. Fannie Harper and Annie Ward, her companions, were also sent out for similar periods.

Mary Bullen, alias Laura Madden, yesterday ob-tained \$5 from a sick woman, named Ada Jones, with which she intended to buy medicine. Instead of doing so, however, Laura gave the money to her pimp, and sent him to the Caledonian picnic, for all of which she is locked up the Armory.

officer William Gleson last evening found Peter Leonard and Thomas Ford carrying around with them what he supposed to be the remnants of another man's wardrobe. As they were suspicious characters, he took them to the Madison Street Station, and charged them with vagrancy. In the meantime there is a coat, vest, pants and hat, supposed to have been stolen from some chronic drunkard, awaiting identification at the station. The meeting then went into a discussion of the kind of pavement to be used. Mr. Smith, a contractor, was not in favor of any particular patent. He would put down whatever the citizens wanted, but he said that, whatever was done, he would advise the using of sand and composition in laying any wood pavement. He thought the Nicolson apavement had deteriorated, and that the old-fashioned Nicolson was undoubtedly the best, with its boards and strips.

Several other patriotic contractors were present, among whom were James G. McBean, Mr. Ray, of Ray & Whitney, and Mr. McDonald. The general force, the bloodthirsty Flavin was lodged in the contractors. force, the bloodthirsty Flavin was lodged in the West Madison Street Station, charged with resist-ing an officer and with an assault with intent to kill.

kill.

Mrs. Scow, of No. 509 West Indiana street, and another lady, while waiking south en Wabash avenue near Harrison street at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, were subjected to one of the most daring outrages that has happened for some time. An uncouth-looking fellow, probably a tramp, followed them closely for some distance. Just as he came up to them and was about to offer some insolence, he dropped into a position behind Mrs. Scow, and before the lady was aware of his intentions, he had snatched her gold watch and chain from her girdle, and rapidly ran sway. The ladies gave the alarm, but none seemed to hear them, and in consequence the thief soon made his disappearance. The watch was an open-faced gold one, and had a few links of the broken chain attached.

SALE OF SHORT-HORNS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Paris, Ky., Aug. 10.—The Stover herd of shortnorns was sold at public anction to-day. A large crowd was in attendance, including many repre-mentative farmers and breeders from a distance: sentative larmers and breeders from a distance: Prices were somewhat better than yesterday, but fell far below those of former sales, and it is thought that the buyers are holding over for the sales which occur later in the year, and after the exhibit has been made at the Centennial Exhibi-

males, twenty-one males. The total receipts were \$62,845, being an average of about \$911. The cows sold for \$37,640, averaging \$784, while twenty-one males went for \$25,205, averaging a little over \$1,200. The principal purchaser was A. L. Niccolls, of Ottawa, Kan., who bought thirteen cows and three bulls, at a total cost of \$15,555 for the cows and \$3,550 for the bulls. The following are some of the highest prices paid: The grand old 14th Duke of Thorndale, \$17,900, to W. C. Van Meter, of Clark County, Ky. Lady Bates 6th, roan, by 4th Duke of Geneva, dam Lady Bates, \$6,000, to A. L. Niccolls. Imperial Bates, a handsome 2-year-old, for \$3,300, to the same buyer.

The 20th Duchess of Goodness by 14th Duke, and 4th Duchess of Goodness, \$2,100, to the same party.

Airdrie Belle, out of Casterly, by Airdrie Duke. nales, twenty-one males. The total receipts were

dam 4th Duchess of Goodness, \$2,100, to the same party.
Airdrie Belle, out of Casterly, by Airdrie Duke, \$2,750, to J. W. Embry, Richmond, Ky.
Airdrie Belle 2d, to same buyer, \$4,051.
Ida Belle, by 2d Duke of Oneida, dam Airdrie Belle, \$2,000, to the same buyer.
Mr. Niccolls got the 36th Duchess of Goodness for \$1,200; and also the 8th Duchess Louan, dam Louan 24th by 14th Duke of Thorndale, for \$1,000.
He also purchased the 47th and 25th Duchesses of Goodness, the former for \$900 and the latter for \$1,875.

\$1.875.

There were ninety-six head advertised in the catalogue, but, after disposing of the sixty-nine head, Mr. Bedford became enraged at the starting bid on one of his premium balls and the crowd good-naturedly humored him, and allowed him to withdraw the remainder. His action is not commended, and will not redound to his gain in future transactions.

transactions.

The joint sale of Hall & Taylor, B. J. Clay, and B. F. Bedford takes place to-morrow, at the fair-grounds, the selection comprising some thorough-bred stock, and a lively competition is expected between those desirous of purchasing fancy short-

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa., opens Sept. 13. Civil engineering, the classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to T. A. Cosgrove, 46 Clark street, Chicago, or to Col. Theo. Hyatt, President P. M. A. Col. Hyatt will be at the Sherman House Monday, Aug. 14, from 10 a.m. to 1 p. m., and will be happy to see patrons of the Academy and others on official business.

A Fight in the Black Hills.

A Fight in the Black Hills.

Total insurance on property destroyed, 486, 200, which is \$31,300 more than the total loss. The largest loss—\$5,800—was caused by the burning of the large paint and oil establishment on take street. It is a fact creditable to the efficiency of the Fire Department that all the fires, with one exception, were confined to the building in which the blaze originated. Compared with last months fires, there is an increase of twenty-one, while the total loss is less by \$35, 100.

The popular loan was in better Inck yesterday than for several days previous. The Board of Trade, through its Secretary, Mr. Randolph, invested its surplus funds, amounting to \$25,000. The act was the result of the consultation among the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade, which had a meeting last Wednesday evening. The popular loan was decided upon as the most profitable and safe disposition of the money. The fact that the Board of Trade, representing the greatest interests of the West, has patronized the revenue time-warrant scheme is looked upon as a compliment to the loan, and it is expected that the public confidence, which has seemed to have been

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Another Day Spent in the Investigation.

Witnesses Who Swear to the Vermin, Uncleanliness, Etc.

Dr. Powess Testifies that Nothing of the Kind Existed. The investigation of the management of the County Hospital was resumed yesterday morning. Two witnesses called by Mrs. Edgar gave a very

ceived during their sojourn in the institution The medical gentlemen present, whose testimony was very frank and straightforward, denied all heir statements, both general and particular. Col. Cleary, with his native gallantry, a lowed the lady to conduct her case with the utmost freedom, but the other Commissioners were a litlie impatient when she overstepped
the bounds of parliamentary practice.

It is probable that the inquiry will be wound up to-day. Mrs. Edgar had exhausted ter stock of witnesses yesterday, but the Chairman stated that he would allow the testimony of further witnesses

if she procured them.

The members of the Commission present yester-day were Messrs. Cleary, Mulloy, and Conly;
Commissioners McCaffrey and Johnson came in during the course of the session. The room was crowded with medical men, nurses, and the general

crowded with medical men, nurses, and the general public.

At the commencement of the proceedings Mrs. Edgar stated that a witness on her side, one Mrs. Conway, had been prevented from testifying by some persons belonging to the institution sending her away. This was subsequently satisfactorily explained by the witness herself.

MRS. PERGUSON.

The first witness called was Mrs. F. A. Ferguson, No. 270 Walmut street. She said: I came to the Hospital on the 25th of February, 1875, and remained until October. I was in Ward C. Mrs. Ferguson, no relation of mine, was the harms. I was able to get up and care for myself. I think the patients received proper attention. I did not have good nourishing food, such as I required. The beds of the ward in which I was were kept clean. In the cold weather I had not sufficient bedding, and was obliged to cover myself with my shawl. The patients all liked the nurse, and spoke well of her. I was not troubled with vermin. The physicians were very attentive. I was transferred from Ward C to Ward B. The nurse of that ward was sick, and the patients accordingly suffered for want of care.

care.

In answer to the Chairman, she repeated her statement about the insufficiency of clothing. Very often the patients got up and took their brækfasts in a half-frozen condition.

There were other witnesses in the room, and Commissioner Conly moved that they should retire into another apartment during the examination.

Mrs. Edgar objected to this, as she wanted her vitnesses with her.

The Chairman refused to put the motion, as he considered himself the judge as to the propriety of such a proceeding.

The witness went on to say there was one patient in Mrs. Garrity's ward who suffered for want of change of clothing. Witness was afterwards removed to Ward F, where patients were often five or six weeks without change of bed linen. Not half the patients were supplied with wash-basins and towels, which was in direct opposition to the rules. The nurse repeatedly asked for those things from the housekeeper, but received no satisfactory response. Many of the patients were neglected, and the doctor's regulations about their medicine were not attended to. One girl, Belle O'Brien, went three weeks without having her hair combed. This patient was shamefully abused by the nurse. Another patient in Little Ward F was removed from the Hospital by her triends owing to the neglectful manner in which have was treated. One lady, who was in the onliding three days, was given scarcely anything to eat. The water-closets were kept in a silth, condition. Witness frequently had her medicine put up wrong; she remembered three times distinctly.

The Chairman—That is very dangerous! [Laughter.]

Witness also said there was no chance for sleep

The Chairman—That is very ter.]
Witness also said there was no chance for sleep or rest in Ward F before 10 or 11 o'clock at night, owing to noises in the hall. The ward fairly swarmed with vermin, and the food was not fit to swarmed with vermin, and the food was not fit to swarmed with vermin, and the root was not in to eat. This was in a great measure due to the cook-ing, but the butter and tea and coffee were of a very inferior quality. She had known the soup, which was nothing but swill, to be thrown away because the patients could not eat it. In one plate of soup she had found a turkey-bone, a piece of fried ham, a piece of roast beef, and a piece of fried ear.

ried egg. Warden McLaughlin—Did you ever find any the witness—No, but I have found worms.
The witness—No, but I have found worms.

min on them, and pieces of poultices and salve, just as they went down.

IN CROSS-EXAMINATION
by Warden McLaughlin witness reiterated her statements about the filth and vermin in the ward, and also about the filth and vermin in the ward, and also about the inferior quality of the food. She left the Hospital because she refused to be treated in presence of the students. The noises she had complained of were caused by girl patients going into the water-closets and singing.

Mrs. Edgar inquired if it was a rule that patients should be compelled to be treated in presence of the students.

Dr. Quino, one of the Medical Board, said that it was one of the rules of the institution for patients required to illustrate any particular clinical subject to go into the amphitheatre for that purpose, on the order of the attending physician. This was the practice in all charitable institutions in the country.

Mrs. Edgar—I was told by one young lady that she was forced to go.

Dr. Quino—It amounts to that: they either go or are discharged from the institution.

MIRIAM JOHNSON,

No. 229 Thirtiest street, was next called and examined by Mrs. Edgar. She was first in Ward C, where she received good treatment and good food. She was, however, troubled with bed-bugs and vermin in her head. In this ward her medicine was not given regularly, and she was disturbed by noises at night. She never knew patients refused anything except bed-clothes, of which there was an insufficiency. The nurse used to be partial to some patients and treat them well; but she had never known any money to be given to insure better attendance. Witness left the Hospital, where she had been a year and eight months, in order to receive better treatment, better food, and fresher air.

In answer to Warden McLaughlin, witness said she had bot seen any cruel treatment. One wom-

air.

In answer to Warden McLaughlin, witness said she had not seen any cruel treatment. One woman however, who had been scalded, was covered with maggots, and was only treated once a day.
Warden McLaughlin—That is a manifest and barefaced lie. I was three, four, and six times a day with that woman, until 11 and 12 o'clock at night.

asy with that woman, until 11 and 12 o'clock at night.

In cross-examination witness admitted that she had uniformly received good treatment herself, but stated that others were not so fortunate. One patient, known as Annie, had lice in her head for three weeks, and some of the other patients procured a piece of fine-tooth comb and removed the vermin.

cured a piece of fine-tooth comb and removed the vermin.

Warden McLaughlin bore evidence to the unusual kindly attention the patient Annie, who had been sent to the Hospital by one of the Commissioners, had received.

Commissioner McCaffrey put a series of questions to show that the witness' character was not very good. Witness admitted that she had never been married, and that her complaint had followed childbirth.

BETTIE CONWAY

next came forward. This was the witness whom, it was asserted, had been "spirited away." She said she had simply come on this occasion to deny the truth of this statement, and to bear witness that Mrs. Ferguson was a careful and competent nurse.

nurse.

Mrs. Edgar was a little disconcerted by this declaration, and she said her statement was called forth by what some of the persons round the Hospital had said.

Witness was then examined by Mrs. Edgar, but,

Mrs. Edgar was the disconcerted by this decided forth by what some of the persons round the Hospital had said.

Witness was then examined by Mrs. Edgar, but, as she said nothing but what was good about the Hospital and its management, she repudiated her.

Warden McLaughlin put several questions, with a view to getting denials of the charges made by the other witnesses. Mrs. Conway reported everything beautiful about the Hospital. She stated that a colored woman at the Home of the Friendless had reported that Mrs. Conway was going against the Hospital because it was run by Catholics.

MR. POWELL,
one of the attending surgeons, was next sworn and examined. He had not known of any want of proper attention since he was connected with the institution. All patients complain more or less, but he had never noticed any neglect. The mediciens were always right. He had never seen the druggist or any of the nurses drunk. The milk, bread, soup, and meat were, as a rule, very good. No patients were taken to the amphitheatre except they were willing to go: he never discharged anyone for refusing. Surgical operations were more likely to be successful if deferred six or eight hours after the injury had been received.

Mrs. Edgar said this should be known to the public. Those patients who were not treated at once thought they were neglected.

In answer to Warden McLaughlin the witness said patients suffering from burns or scalds were kept as comfortable as possible and their pains relieved by opiates. He had been ten years connected with the institution, and he had never seen maggots on any woman. Sometimes in the summer, under the best of treatment, a maggot would get into a wound, but they were never allowed to remain. The Hospital compared favorably with similar institutions in other States. He thought indiscriminate visiting was a bad practice, and would limit visitors to about one day a week. Having a woman sitting down and reading a tract very rarely had a very good effect upon a patient. With regard to the statement about

have never seen them in the wards I have at-

have never seen them in the wards I have attended.

TERRIBLE AS AN ARMY WITH BANNERS.

Just here the hot-headed, impulsive Chairman of the Committee noticed the Times man and another reporter in conversation. He fancied that they were plotting to sneer at him in their respective papers, and, bringing his hand down on the table with great force, exclaimed, "I tell you, young man, you must be careful. If you publish anything about me I will make you regret it. Remember that."

This explosion astonished everybody in the room. The reporter said he had neither written nor intended to write a line about the Colonel, but that, having insulted him and behaved in a very undignified manner, he certainly would write something now. The Chairman seemed to realize at once that he had put his foot in it, and afterwards he made an ample apology to the newspaper man for his hastiness.

The two first winesses were recalled, and reported some additional items of inattention and neglect which had come under their notice.

DR. QUINE
was asked by Warden McLanghlin in reference to particular cases of ill-treatment which had been related by the different witnesses. The Doctor denied in too the charges, stating that the patients referred to had received special care and attention.

Commissioner McCaffrey said he was suprised that women claiming to be Christians should go into the Hospital apparently for no other purpose than to criticise the management.

Some little time was spent in a discussion between Mrs. Edgar and Mr. McCaffreyin regard to the manner in which the investigation was being conducted.

he manner in which conducted.

THE WRONG NAME.

Mrs. Edgar then offered the following note:

I wish to have the public know that I consider George Foyle's statement perfectly correct, except the name of the doctor who received the \$10 i paid to get him into Cook County Hospital; it was a mistake of my brother-in-law. It was another doctor who received the \$10.

Gronge Vacher.

Dr. Kauffman asked if Mrs. Edgar had not caused his name to be inserted in this man's statement. Mrs. Edgar indignantly denied this. Both Dr. Kauffman and Warden McLaughlin, she said, knew who the medical man referred to was. Warden McLaughlin characterized this assertion as false. as false.

The investigation was then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Edgar desires that her witnesses attend at the County Hospital to-day at 10 o'clock. The Commissioners have failed to subpena them, and any one who knows anything about affairs in the Hospital is invited to step up and testify thereto.

IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Hospitalis invited to step up and testify thereto.

IN SELF-DEFENSE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Catego, Aug. 10.—In justice to myself and the lady now engaged in the investigation of alleged cruelties practiced at the County Hospital. I feel bound to make the following statement relative to my participation in the affair. I had often wished for an opportunity to bring before the Commissioners the cruel manner in which my sister, suffering from great mental excitement and epileptoid hysteria, was beaten, while under treatment in Ward B at the Hospital. Mrs. Garrity is nominally nurse, but at the time I speak of a patient just recovered from typhold fever, by name "Tilly," had full sway, even Mrs. Garrity being afraid to dispute her power. She had been detected stealing morphine during Garrity's absence from the ward, by my sister, which was the main cause of the quarrel. She, for revenge, cruelly beat my sister, "Garrity looking out of her specs" encouragingly. There may be some palitating circumstances connected with the matter,—such as the exasperating language used,—but my sister was sick, and not responsible for what she did or said while laboring under great extement of any kind. The Warden told me he harged Tilly that night, yet she is still in the Hospital, in Ward F. It is now four months size she was recovered, and yet she is in the Hospital yet. Why is she still there? There must be something wrong somewhere. I was not asked to testify. I went voluntarily before the Committee to speak favorably of the Warden and family. Him I do not blame, but that apology for a tender-hearted nurse I do and will always.

After I had taken my leave. Commissioner McCaffrey arose and assailed me in not a very gentlemanly manner, to say the least. He told those present that he had raised me from poverty and needed temporary relief. This latter he then gave me, which was county supplies sufficient to last three persons a week, and offered me a position in the Insane Asylum, which I accepted, and where I have been sinc

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. THAT AMPHITURATER ONCE MORE To the Editor of The Tribune.
CRICAGO, Aug. 10.—If "Economy" on handle truth with such light fingers in his real-estate dealings as he can in writing about the hospital amphitheatre, he must have learned, after years of devotion to it, how to do a thriving business.

Throw a stone through his article published in Tux

TRIBUNE to-day almost anywhere, and you cannot fail to hit three or four untruths. Upon these misrepresentations he attempts to prove some things against Rush Medical College. When "Economy" descends to penning such astonishing assertions, as that Rush Medical College receives corpses direct from the Hospital, and that she uses fees derived from private classes instructed in the Hospital awards for the purpose of building a new college building, and that her college is built out of public funds, we must confess he is too slippery for us to lay hold on His infantile any more denying or correcting his calimation would only be "answering a fool according to his folly."

The point at issue is the Hospital amphitheatre, and thereon "Economy" backs down from his lofty position of Sunday morning very considerably. We again repeat that the much-needed amphitheatre, wherein patients are first taken upon reaching the Hospital, washed, dressed for the wastern to a first-class residence. "This extra room is not to be built apart from the other buildings of the Hospital at all; it is to be simply a second story on one of the corridors. The estimated cost of it is less than \$16,000—no matter how much "Economy" may higgle and try to squirm around that point by referring to "the positilities of Chicago architects." The heaviest taxing the content of the corridors of the county of the samplitheatre. And now when an opportunity offers itself for these heavy and other taxingwest to know that this Hospital; and, when an opportunity offers itself for these heavy and other taxingwest to complete and adorn the grandest elecmosnary institution ever attempted in Cook County, and make comfortable the appointments of this grand Hospital and, thereby to some extent, compensatory to the stair of medical men who so generously donat their time and energies and cross the second of the strain of the supplied with every content to the analysis of the supplied with every content ton the hospital, and, what is atrangest of all, going across the s

TEACHING THE DEAF AND DUMB.
To the Western Associated Press.
CHICAGO, AUG. 7.—In a recent number of THE
TRIBUNE, the mother of a deaf-mute child makes
a plea for Prof. Bell's method of instruction to
deaf-mutes, in case the city officers should move in
the matter of organizing a day-school. Permit me
to make some explanation, through your paper, for
such parents and the public generally. We all know
that the narents of such unfortunate children de-

sire to remedy their misfortune as far as possible. To this end, they consult with one person and then another, till they find an individual whom they

sire to remedy their misfortune as far as possible. To this end, they consult with one person and then another, till they find an individual whom they think with little effort is going to perform the task of teaching their congenital deaf-mute child to speak, converse, and successfully acquire a complete education. Being an old instructor of the deaf and dumb, and having given special attention to articulation and lip-reading, let us look at the matter in the light of reason, and accept what we know to be true, instead of some theory from any visionary source.

First, we know the pupil has the necessary organs. Second, that he does not hear, consequently does not know how to use them. Third, if the vocal organs are placed in certain nositions and air expelled through them from the lungs certain seends must be made. These are certain physiological facts that we must accept. The ingenity of the teacher is taxed in putting his pupil through these vocal gymnastics, but results by continued efforts have been reached in some cases that have appeared astonishing. But not all cases are successful, though the pupil may become able to articulate a few sounds in a gutteral manner. The profession of teaching the deaf and dumb has been one of thorough research and experiment. Those who have had a knowledge of sound have been enabled to retain their speech. Of those who never have heard and been taught to articulate, one in 100 would be the average where they are taught to speak distinctly, pleasantly, and easily, while 25 per cent might be taught to say some words.

At a recent Convention of principals and teachers of the deaf and dumb in Philadelphia an improvement on Prof. Bell's system was presented. This is only to show that there are other live men who understand their work as well as Prof. Bell, who has gotten out a chart with diagrams showing the position of the vocal organs while making certain sounds, and secret signs that can be used in the dark. The deaf and dumb will talk together in the dark and the bilind and

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Why are they allowed to conduct their thieving, robbing business in this city unmolested by the city authorities? Within a stone's throw of the City-Hall, in Room 11 Ken-tucky Block, owned by the McNeil estate, is one of the worst class of policy-offices in the city. This office is run in the interest of and for the Kentucky State Lottery Company, of Covington, Ky., and is patronized only by laboring-men and women of all nationalities, chiefly negroes. This shop sends away thousands of dollars annually to Kentucky, and every dollar thus disposed of is lost to the city forever. Room 0, in the same building, has just been leased by the Missouri State Lottery Company, and is being fitted up and farnished with understated the such offices. This last office will be open for business in a day or two, and no doubt will attract to it a share of the hard earnings of the poor, simple dupes who daily deposit their spare change in the hope of drawing a liberal amount of money out of these companies.

There are beside these two offices somewhere between ten and forty others in fail blast in different parts of the city, and most of the money taken in at any or all of these offices goes out of the different parts of the city, and most of the money taken in at any or all of these offices goes out of the different parts of the city, and most of the money taken in at any or all of these offices goes out of the city and out of the State, and not one dollar ever returns. It is a fact worthy of note that the amount of money actually given to these robbers by the bilmi ditots who patronize these offices would be sufficient to build houses for and maintain more than one-half of the charities needed in the great class of our spullation is due to these lottery-offices. Murder, robbery, and crime are largely on the increase in this city, and how much of this crime can be charged directly to these offices may be easily ascertianed by reference to the police-records. More than one-half of criminals who are keptal of the charities needed in the great can be asved for the company of the company of the company of the company of the city, whose families suffer on account of the support of criminals who are keptal the produce of the city whose families suff of the worst class of policy-offices in the city. This office is run in the interest of and for the Kentucky

are the poorest patronized effices of any in the city) and, they will be convinced of all I have said, beyond the question of a doubt.

Now it remains to be seen, in view of the fact that we have the most stringent statutory laws against dealing in lotteries in any form, whether the authorities will act promptly in this matter and close every policy-shop in the city and punish the offenders according to law. Will they do it. The people demand it at once. They are a public nuisance that cannot be overlooked, and it is to be hoped that I may not be called upon to write them up again, for in doing so I might step upon somebody's toes to their utter dissatisfaction.

IMPORTANT TO MORTGAGERS. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The mortgagees of this city should take notice that their security is being enis only equal to the mortgage. But this security in many cases, unknown to the mortgageor, has been sold for taxes of all sorts. A mortgageor will

pay his interest, but not his taxes. The is sold, and can only be redeemed at great expense and trouble.

Let every mortgagee look to his security. The writer is a sufferer. Taxes unpaid may consume the whole security. In such cases you cannot trust to your agents, but should see them personally, and insist that the security of your debt be maintained unimpaired. In these times vigilance is not the price of liberty only, but of everything. Eastern capitalists have loaned hundreds of thousands in Chicago, and may receive their interest regularly. But they must look to the real estate security for the principal, and all these years this security is being sold for taxes.

Go to the County Collector's office and get a bill for all taxes now due upon any real estate which you hold by mortgage. In this way you may learn some startling news. Find out how many times the security has been sold for city taxes, and forfeited for State and county taxes. You may need the services of a lawyer to straighten out your title. These taxes are all a prior lien. When the taxes are paid, the sales redeemed from, and the services of the lawyer paid for, you are fortunate if you ever realize the principal of your debt out of what little of the security there is left.

A SUPPEREN. sold, and can only be redeemed at great expense

THE WATER TAX.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—The action of our City Council in cutting down the extravagant expenditures of the corporation meets with the heartiest ap-proval of all tax-payers. There is one branch of direct taxation on the people which has not been touchedr but shouldingt be neglected. I allude to the heavy charge imposed on every one who uses

As the water itself costs the corporation nothing,
—the machinery and pipes for distributing it being
now completed,—it seems to the writer that the
charges made by the Board of Public Works are at
least twice as much as are necessary to pay for the
fuel, labor, and interest on the money borrowed to
complete the distributing apparatus, as well
as to create a sinking fund to pay
off the water-bonds when due. I have
understood that the water fund has now a large
surplus fund to its credit, and as this water-tax
bears on poor people more than on the wealthy
class, because all have to pay it and the poor are
the great majority. I bope the City Council will
go for this subject of relieving the people of all
unnecessary burdens with as much energy and
success as they have the salary question.

If, in addition to the retrenchment in salaries of
employes, the Council will reduce the price of
water and give us some good pavements, it will
well deserve the name of the best Council we ever
had. As the water itself costs the corporation nothing.

OUR SCHOOL BOARD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—The cool, dispassionate, and solemn verdict of the community is that we must have a change in the Board of Education. Nothing else will satisfy the great mass of the people. It is understood that one great aim of this Administration is the destruction of all "Ringa." Mayor Heath's duty is plain, and he will be sustained by three-fourths of his constituents if he at once puts down the Ring in the Board of Education, by sending to the Council the names of some good, reliable, and suitable men to fill the places of these whose time has expired. The education of our children—those who are soon to fill our places as citizens in the various departments of life—is too important a matter to be intrusted to men who are not entirely above suspicton. A. Parent.

RIPLE PRACTICE. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Ang. 10.—Some respectable degree of proficiency and acceracy in the aiming and firing of their rifies is as indispensable a condition for any effectiveness of military organizations as the mechanical perfection of drill, and only by constant target practice can such result be obtained.

The wild firing of a squad of our First Regiment, I. S. G., who lately practiced on the 200-yard range of the Chicago Rifle Club at South Park, demonstrated the great naccasity for regRegiments to secure some suitable range for such rifle practice regularly by squade, until they can be least be pretty sure of a barn-door at 1,000 yards. The range of the military rifle is about 1,000 yards, and a barn-door at that distance is not "casy to hit," unless the firing party is in reasonable practice.

able practice.

A Sioux warrior (Sitting Bull stock), mounted to not so conspictous an object as a barn-door, yet such practiced savage will attack, riding active as extended as 1,000 yards, and with his perfect and long practice can pick off his opponents ad lib., until they manage to shoot him. Verban

THE CRUCIPIXION.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Permit me to reply to the communication of "H. R." in The Tribuns of Sist sit. Tholuck, that eminent German writer and scholar, is my authority for the remark "the it was the German soldiery belonging to the Roma army who crucified Christ." And if "H. R." will investigate the subject more thoroughly he, perhaps, may find out that the statement, instead or being unfounded, is a historical fact. I respect the Germans too highly, and have among them too many warm personal friends, "to aim to create unfriendly feelings against them as Christian." Every man of every nation who loves God I count a brother.

H. M. Patstra. THE CRUCIFIXION.

THE SILK TRADE. THE SILK TRADE.

New York, Aug. 10.—The American Silk Association has decided that the recent advance in the silks would make necessary a decided advance in the price of manufactured silks. Manufacturenesseeing silk and twist have already advanced their goods 10 per cent, and a further advance of from 10 to 15 per cent is under consideration, and likely to go into effect Aug. 20.

MARRIAGES. MEAD-MASTERS-In this city, Aug. 10, by the Rev. N. F. Ravlin, Mr. C. E. Mead, of West Ru-land, Vt., and Miss Miftle Masters, of Chicago, II. WAYMAN—GAGE—At the residence bride's mother, Mrs. Daniel A. Gage, Lal by the Rev. W. C. Young, James B. Way Ella C. Gage, Ang. 9.

WILLARD—In Englewood. Aug. 7, of choirn infantom. Ach Leonie, infant daughter of A. R. and Elia L. Willard.

SIMPSON—Wednesday evening, Aug. 9, Mn. Jane Simpson, aged 90 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son, 129 Michigan street, to-day at 10 o'clock a. m., by carriage to Oakwood.

ET Edinburg (Scotland) papers please copy.

AARHAUS—Aug. 10, Annie Christine, only daughter of Lewis K. Q. and Christine Aarhan.

Funeral from 138West Twentieth street to-day at 2 o'clock p. m., to Graceland.

HAYES—Charles A. Hayes, suddenly, Aug. 8, at Laramie City, Wyoming.

If body is in proper condition, funeral will be from his parents' residence, 110 Rebecca street, at 10 o'clock Saturday morning; otherwise, from railroad depot to Calvary, by carriages.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS SECOND WARD. The adjourned meeting of the Second Ward Republican Club will be held in the Bennett Medical College, 513 State street, this evening at 8 o'clock.

For Our Friday's Sale, Aug. 11,

FURNITUEE AND CARPETS Of Large Private Residence, which must be sold. Full line New Parlor and Chamber FURNITURE

New and second-hand Carpets, and General Household Goods, Plated Ware, Crockery and Glass, General Merchandise, etc., etc., ELISON, FOMEROY & CO. Fine Gold Watches, Gold Bracelets, at Auction. Peremptory sale under Chattel Mortgage, Pridsj morning. Aug. 11, at 10:30 o'clock, at our spres. 1 Ladies' Gold H. C. Watch, 18 k. cases; P. B. Barlett, with long guard-chain. Cost \$170. 1 Ladies' Gold H. C. Swiss, Medalion Enameled Cases; Cost \$170. I Ladies' Gold H. C. Watch, Enameled 13-k. cases

1 Gents' Gold Amethyst King, very heavy 18-k. 55 cost \$35.
1 Gents' Seal Ring, 18-k., Cornelian; cost \$25.
1 pr extra fine Opera-Glasses, with long sight; cost \$30 Sold by order of mortgages. Goods on exhibition morning of sale. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Anctioneers

ELEGANT LANDAU at AUCTION FRIDAY, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock, at our store. On elegant Landau, cost 51, 500, to be sold under chattel mortgage, and Covered Buggy.

ELISON, POMEROT & CO. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

SATURDAY MOENING, Ang. 12, at 9:30, at Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-37.

FURNITURE,
Planos, Carpets, Crockery and Glassware,
Stores, Buggles, Phaetons, &c.

REAL ESTATE Rolling Mills and Archer-av. AT AUCTION. ON EASY TERMS,

GONDAY MORNING, Aug. 14, at 11 o'clock, at est
salestrooms, its and 120 Wabash-av.
Tweive Lots on Thirty-third-st. 25x165, between
Assland-av. and Lynch-place.
Two Cottages and Lots on Laurel-st., between Thir
y-first and Lynan-sts.
Only 10 per cent down required.
WM. A BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Saturday. Aug. 12, at 9 o'clock. 18 Crates W.G. Crockery,
Yellow and Bookingham Ware.
At 10 o'clock, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Parlor, Library, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture.
Parlor and Office Desks, Wardrobes, Lounges,
Show Cases, Oil Cloth, Capets.
At 11 o'clock, Buggies and Harnesses.
Look out for the large saleon Monday, 200 rooms.
G. P. GOREst CO., Anctioneers.

By T. E. SPACY

By T. E. STACY, Office, 186 Darborn-st.,
st S. E. cor. Chicago-sv. an:Clark-st., FRIDAY,
Aug. 11, 1876, allo a. m.,
The entire contents of Billiad Saloon, consisting
of Pool-table, Balls, etc., stc. Carom Table, all
complete, Bar and Fixtures, Gairs, Tables, Glassware, Ice-Box, etc., etc. SALE POSITIVE.

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Mortgages, and best of prices at for goods. Call
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OF CHIC Which has a Guard

On this plan the members selves, paying the actual cost otherwise at their option), as a mortality record.

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\$ 1,250 For the work Each gnaranteed by a mutual of ltai of the Company, and each is rata according to age and amou This system is "TLME-TH TECTION has demonstrated is TECTION has demonstrated is AN EQUITABL ler. as successfully resisted the old corporations with their as longing to policy-holders, their and their subsidized insurance policies last year in the State of life insurance company doing by

EXPENSES OF M ike for all ages; and the m a first cost of the differen

A. L. PATTERSON, of Ch. B. E. HOYT, of Evening Jo

EDUCAT St. Mary's Academy.

The Annual Session will day in September. The Coogh in Classical, Academ Departments. Murical D direction of twelve teacher two of Vocal Musle, conductoes to the Cook of Europe are a of Drawing and Painting.

Pupils in the School of pursue a special course and honors as in the Academic ment. Special attention psubcome teachers.

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HELLMUTH COI Head Master—Rev. CANO \$250 per annum, ing

HELLMUTH LAD Principal—Rev. H. F. Reduction to clergymea. very advantageous terms. Sept. 15. WILLISTON EASTHAMPTO The thirty-sixth year will too of candidates Aug. 33, a three years. Preparation for leges. Ten instructors, inch ty appointed, viz.; James M. formerly Rector of the New School; Robert P. Keep, P. sical Department, recently Athens, Greece, and pupil Berlin and Leipsic; Hoswell the Engish Department, in the sand George Y. Washburne, oric and Oratory, recently P. in Holliston. Address, for B. Holliston. Address.

PEABODY INSTITUT Instruction will begin on a Asser Hamerik, Director, Frof. Paolo Baraldi, Vocal Madame N. Falk-Anerbee Prof. B. Courlander, Pia Prof. H. A. Allen, Violin a Pamphies of terms and rebe obtained at the Conserva attect Sept. 1. The Profession of the Courland of the Courland of the Profession of the Courland of the Courla

University of

of pursuing at will a Classerial Course. The Perivil Engineering is now Classes will be resumed Board and tuttion for se For catalogues address REV, P. J. COLOV MISSES GRANT 128 1-2 & 130
Late North I
Will open Wednesday, Se
are afforded for Music,
Languages. Ample accord languages. Ample accounting and day pupils.

THE SCHOOL O IN PHIL Eviabilished for the Instruct u.der the direction of M. ch, al, assisted by competer will reopen on